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2

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts Section
Office of Public and Congressional Affairs

Subject: Pedro Albizu Campos
File Number: 105-11898
Section II

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 2

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 62-7721

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:	
WASHINGTON, D. C.	10/8/36	E. K. THOMPSON	EKT:FLB

NAME OF CONVICT WITH ALIASES:

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

VIOLATION:

INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION

PAROLE REPORT

Subject is a mulatto and an alleged illegitimate child. For the past 10 years he has been actively engaged in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, which organization has for its objective the immediate and complete independence of the island to be obtained in any manner possible, even resorting to insurrection or rebellion. For the past 7 years Campos was the President of this party and during that time made innumerable inflammatory speeches against the alleged intervention of the United States on the island and together with posters and the use of a revolutionary magazine entitled: "La Palabra", advocated the use of armed forces, if necessary, to force the evacuation of the island by the Americans.

Campos went so far during one of the conventions of the Nationalist Party as to call for universal recruiting, which, in compliance with his instructions, was carried on in practically every town on the island between January 7th and January 22nd, 1932. As a result of this activity, more than 10,000 men were enlisted in the so-called "Liberating Army of the Republic". To further the idea, Campos appointed military instructors and instructions were given the recruits in the basic elements of warfare, such as how to load a pistol or revolver and how to use a sword, and the women of the organization were given lectures on first aid to the wounded, et cetera.

Although no definite evidence could be secured, it is the consensus of opinion of responsible persons residing on the island that the Nationalist Party, led by Campos, was responsible for the bombing of various Federal buildings in San Juan during the year 1935. In addition, two admitted members of the Nationalist Party assassinated the American Chief of Police, Colonel E. Francis Riggs, on February 23, 1936.

41

(DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. E. Hoover SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

62-7721-15

RECORDED AND INDEXED: OCT 12 1936

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CHECKED OFF: OCT 17 1936

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

From March 31st to April 3rd, 1936, a Federal Grand Jury, sitting at San Juan, Puerto Rico, considered the evidence in this case and on April 3, 1936 returned an indictment against Campos and others, charging a violation of Sections 4, 6, 7 and 88 of Title 18, U. S. Code. Campos, together with his associates, who were also indicted, was taken into custody, but Rafael Ortiz Pacheco, who was Chief Military Instructor, fled on March 9, 1936 for the Dominican Republic.

Campos is a mulatto, 40 years of age, married, and has 3 children. He is a graduate of the Law School of Harvard University, but since his residence on the island has devoted all of his time to politics, especially with the Nationalist Party. So far as could be determined, Campos has no criminal record. He is a man of considerable education and culture and but for his revolutionary tendencies would have been quite a prominent man in the legal and political life of the island.

After trial on July 31, 1936 Campos was found guilty on all 3 counts of the indictment and was sentenced to serve 6 years at the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia. In addition thereto he was given a suspended sentence of 2 years and placed on probation for 4 years.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO. [illegible]

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
[illegible]	10/8/38	10/5/38	[illegible]

TITLE [illegible] et al;
The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico

CHARACTER OF CASE
INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: **Subjects tried U. S. District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 7-14-36 to 7-19-36, resulting in mistrial. Retrial on 7-27-36 to 7-31-36, when Jury returned verdict of guilty as to all defendants, who were sentenced to U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. Case presently under appeal. Rafael Ortiz Pacheco still at large. Disposition sheets submitted and parole reports submitted to Bureau.**

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [illegible] dated at Washington, D. C., April 17, 1936.

DETAILS: On July 14, 1936 to July 19, 1936 all of the subjects were tried in U. S. District Court at San Juan, Puerto Rico. However, the Jury failed to agree and the case was declared a mistrial. Subjects were again tried on July 27, 1936 to July 31, 1936, when a Jury consisting of 10 Americans and 2 native Puerto Ricans returned a verdict of guilty as to all defendants. The following individuals were found guilty on all 2 counts of the indictment:

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER
LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ
JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ
JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO

The following individuals were found guilty on the 1st and 2nd counts of the indictment:

CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ
ERASMO VELAZQUEZ

The following individual was found guilty on the 1st and 2nd counts of the indictment:

PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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(1 - USA San Juan, Puerto Rico)
1 - New York (Information)

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

The Court imposed the following sentences to be served at the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia:

Name	Actual Sentence	Susp.Sent.	Probation
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS	6 years	2 years	4 years
JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER	5 "	2 "	4 "
LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ	6 "	2 "	4 "
JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ	4 "	2 "	4 "
JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO	4 "	2 "	4 "
CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ	4 "	2 "	2 "
ERASMO VELAZQUEZ	4 "	2 "	2 "
PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ	4 "	2 "	2 "

This case is presently under appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Disposition sheets and parole reports are being submitted to the Bureau.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

THE BUREAU will follow any action which might be taken in the future as to Rafael Ortiz Pacheco, who was indicted, but was not tried due to the fact that he fled from the island on March 9, 1936 for the Dominican Republic.

- P E N D I N G -

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EXT:MEC
62-7721

April 21, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS; et al;
The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico;
INCITING REBELLION OR INSURRECTION.

In the above entitled case, all of the defendants were convicted on July 31, 1936, and were sentenced to serve their confinement in the U. S. Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. An appeal was noted, and quite recently the Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston, Massachusetts, affirmed the sentence and findings of the trial court. At the present time, the case is pending on a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is my opinion, based upon the fact that the appellate court affirmed the decision of the lower court, that the Supreme Court of the United States will, no doubt, deny the writ and that Campos and his associates will be removed immediately to prison.

When I was last in Puerto Rico, I was informed by the United States Attorney and the United States Marshal that it was their intention, immediately upon the exhaustion of all legal writs, to remove Campos and the other defendants by airplane from San Juan to the Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

The above facts prompted me to submit this memorandum to you, setting out my views as to the place of incarceration of Campos which I believe will serve the ends of justice and, at the same time, insure to a greater extent the political peace and tranquillity of the Island.

As developed in the investigation of this case, Campos became very bitter against the white race, and especially Americans, due to the fact that during the World War he offered his services as an officer in the United States Army and, while his offer was accepted, he was assigned to a negro regiment. (See report of Special Agent E. K. Thompson dated at San Juan, February 19, 1936, pages 7 and 15).

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Of all the defendants involved in this case, Campos is the only one who has negro blood in his veins and has definitely negroid features. Inasmuch as he is laboring under some sort of racial complex, I feel that if he is sent to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, where the officials in charge and the prisoners, being largely from the southern states, will no doubt discriminate against him, this wound will be kept open. If incarcerated in that institution, he will certainly be discriminated against and, in his letters to his relatives and friends in Puerto Rico, he will stress this fact very strongly. His letters will, no doubt, be published in the Nationalist Party's newspaper, "La Palabra," which has a sufficient circulation to reach a large number of people. If this is done, it will no doubt cause numerous editorial comments, mass meetings, and protest parades against the so-called degradation of a native Puerto Rican. It is entirely possible that assassinations and other unlawful acts might result from his mistreatment in prison.

I believe that, to insure tranquillity on the Island, the incarceration of Campos and his associates in some Federal Penitentiary other than Atlanta or Alcatraz would be desirable. I would suggest the Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, which, due to its geographical location in the north, probably does not have as pronounced a discrimination against negroes as do the penitentiaries located in the south and southwestern sections of the United States.

I would further suggest that Campos, who is a brilliantly educated man, be given, immediately after his "quarantine" period in the Penitentiary, a trusty's position commensurate with his mental accomplishments. It is my understanding that in the Federal penitentiaries schools are conducted in various subjects, and Campos' services might be utilized as a teacher of English, Spanish, French, Italian, or German, in which he is alleged to be proficient. From my conversation with him I am of the opinion that he is a man of strong character and of mild disposition. However, he has the Latin trait of becoming too enthusiastic, which at times has caused some of his followers to resort to overt acts of violence. He is a deeply religious man, and his services in the Penitentiary might be utilized along religious lines. I would recommend that he not be given the opportunity to teach history, political science, or to run a law course in prison, as he unintentionally might resolve the class into one on Puerto Rican Nationalism and Independence.

Respectfully,

E. K. Thompson,
Special Agent.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
[illegible] Building
[illegible]

AVR:EMF
62-3

October 6, 1937

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS et al;
The Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico.

Dear Sir:

There is attached to this letter a newspaper article from the "El Mundo" of October 2, 1937, together with the translation of this article which I feel should be turned over to the Bureau of Prisons for appropriate attention.

When this article appeared in the "El Mundo," the U. S. Marshal at San Juan sent a radio message to the warden of the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, inquiring if Albizu Campos was seriously ill. The following day a reply was received from the warden saying that Campos was not ill, but was receiving regular treatments for anemia.

The reason I am calling this article to the Bureau's attention is that if such false information is furnished to the local press by Nationalists in New York who visit Albizu Campos in the Penitentiary, that there is a good possibility that some feeble-minded and over-zealous Nationalist in Puerto Rico might believe that Albizu Campos was slowly dying from confinement in a Federal Penitentiary, and in order to square matters might commit an act of violence in Puerto Rico against some high official of the Government. The second reason and more important one is that such lies are being used as a basis to initiate propaganda and pressure against the Federal Government to secure the immediate release from prison of Albizu Campos on the theory that his confinement is injurious to his health and will eventually culminate in his death.

From this newspaper article it appears that this information was given to the Spanish newspaper in New York, "La Voz," by Filiberto Vazquez Lopez, President of the Nationalist Club in New York, after he had visited Albizu Campos in the Penitentiary at Atlanta, on September 23, 1937. Vazquez was accompanied on his trip to Atlanta by Mr. A. R. Newhoff, Secretary of the American Committee of Political Prisoners.

ENCLOSURE

Very truly yours,

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119 JAN 23 1950

EDGAR K. THOMPSON
Special Agent in Charge

Encl. filed with original

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

204 Federal Building
San Juan, P. R.

AVR:EHT
62-3

October 15, 1937

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS et al;
The Nationalist Party in P. R.

Dear Sir:

There is attached to this letter a front page article concerning the state of health of Pedro Albizu Campos. This article is practically identical with the article I forwarded you in my letter of October 6, 1937.

The information contained in this article was given the press by Andrew R. Newhoff and Filiberto Vazquez. This article quotes Vazquez as saying that Albizu Campos' health is so bad that he will not live six months longer, and it is not strange that the Imperial Yankee Regime would be glad to see him dead.

This article is so full of lies that it would seem to me advisable to have the Bureau of Prisons take away the visiting privilege of Newhoff and Filibert Vazquez.

Very truly yours,

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Edgar K. Thomson

EDGAR K. THOMSON
Special Agent in Charge

Encl. 1

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de
ndencia
Rico LA TARDE

MERCADO DE CAMBIO
Marco 40.16
Franco 2.56
Esterlina 4.95
Lira 5.26

OE OCTUBRE DE 1937 AFILIADO A PRENSA ASOCIADA 19,707

"Necesita inmediato tratamiento médico el Lcdo. Pedro Albizu Campos"

"Sufre un estado pobre de salud"—dijo en la reunión última del "Comité norteamericano Pro Presos Políticos Puertorriqueños de New York" el Sr. Andrews R. Newhoff

Colecta pública que iniciará "La Voz" para ayudar a los líderes nacionalistas que cumplen condena en la prisión de Atlanta

NUEVA YORK, octubre 8, 1937 —Con asistencia de casi todos sus miembros se reunió el "Comité Norteamericano Pro Presos Políticos Puertorriqueños", en los salones de la Junta Nacionalista de Nueva York. Por estar ausente el Dr. Bayley W. Diffie, Presidente del Comité, presidió el Sr. Andrew R. Newhoff.

Comenzó la asamblea rindiendo un amplio informe el Sr. Newhoff sobre su visita a la Penitenciaría Federal de Atlanta, Ga., donde entrevistó al Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos. Durante su plática que duró cerca de una hora, el Sr. Newhoff dijo: "El Dr. Albizu se encuentra sufriendo un pobre estado de salud. Padece anemia y necesita inmediato tratamiento médico. El y sus compañeros están prácticamente incomunicados con el mundo exterior. No reciben periódicos de ninguna índole, ni aún el que se publica en la ciudad de Atlanta. Ni reciben el trato de Prisioneros Políticos, sino que son considerados como presos comunes. Sólo pueden visitarles sus familiares y abogados. Un sinnúmero de [illegible] fueron sometidas a la consideración del Dr. [illegible] penitenciaría de Atlanta, Sr. Zerbest, para que lo incorporase a la biblioteca de la prisión.

Abierto el Comité para la presentación de mociones, se discutieron y aprobaron las siguientes:

1.—Hacer un llamamiento a nombre del Comité a todas las Organizaciones Democráticas de Nueva York y Estados Unidos, para que presten su ayuda a los Presos políticos de Puerto Rico.

2.—Que el Comité se dirija a la Convención de la "American Federation of Labor" así como también al "Comité de Organización Industrial", (C. I. O.), en una petición para que respalden moral y materialmente la campaña pro-liberación de los Presos Políticos Puertorriqueños.

3.—Que se envíe una Delegación del Comité a entrevistar al Sr. James W. Bennet, Director del Departamento Federal de Prisiones para que se [illegible] al Dr. Albizu y demás [illegible] red, para que se le preste [illegible] tratamiento médico y para [illegible] los [illegible] reciban [illegible] tes de recibir tales [illegible] río [illegible] de Puerto Rico.

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dependencia de Puerto Rico como una violación del mencionado principio de la llamada Democracia Yanqui. Nos dijo que todo el que va a visitarlos es luego perseguido. Dijo el Dr. Albizu que éste era el único país en el mundo donde los prisioneros políticos eran tratados como presos vulgares y puso de ejemplo a Francia, país civilizado que trataba a los prisioneros políticos refiriéndose como en el Caso de AB-DEL-KRIM. Le preguntamos al Dr Albizu si estaba enterado del mural pintado por el artista Rockwell Kent en el Edificio de Correos en Washington, en que se le enviaba un mensaje a los puertorriqueños para que obtuviesen su Independencia, a lo que contestó: He leído algo en la revista "Monitor Science.")

Terminado su informe el Sr. Newhoff hizo saber que él había recibido una carta del Sr. Ickes, Secretario del Departamento del Interior en Estados Unidos, carta en que el Sr. Ickes niega el derecho de considerarse Prisioneros políticos al Dr. Albizu y demás líderes nacionalistas puertorriqueños.

El señor Filiberto Vázquez llamó la atención del Comité sobre la imperiosa necesidad de proporcionarle rápido y adecuado tratamiento médico al Dr. Albizu y enviarle las medicinas que él ha pedido. (Extracto Alemán de ...igado.) "En las condiciones físicas en que está el Dr. Albizu, ... Vázquez, no podemos garanti... que su vida se prolongue por ... meses más." "No es de extrañarse que el Régimen Imperialista Yanqui vea con agrado la ...erte del Dr. Albizu". Dijo también el Sr. Vázquez, que el Dr. ...su deseaba se le enviaran dos ...s del Informe Hays sobre la ...ure de Ponce del 21 de mar... ...asado, al alcalde de la pensión...

...cada en el número ... de ... bre, entre otros ... John ... nan y que se intitula, "El ... en Puerto Rico".

5.—Que en nombre del Comité se felicite al Presidente ... por su discurso pronunciado recientemente en Chicago, y que en la misma se manifieste que el motivo en que él habló de la libertad de palabra y los derechos civiles de los pueblos oprimidos, es decir, traer el ejemplo de Puerto Rico.

6.—Que se formule una petición por el Comité ante el Presidente Roosevelt, para que se le conceda el status de Prisioneros Políticos al Dr. Albizu y demás presos puertorriqueños en ...

7.—Que inmediatamente se em...

(Pasa a la página 3)

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[illegible] de la primera página [illegible] circular una petición de indulto para los presos Políticos Puertorriqueños dirigida al Presidente Roosevelt y que sea firmada por ciudadanos prominentes de la Nación y organizaciones como la American Civil Liberties Union, "International Labor Defense" y otras. Que se consulte este importante asunto con los abogados A. Garfield Hays, Vito Marcantonio y se ponga en ejecución inmediata y definitiva.

Campaña para Recaudación de Fondos

Se informó en la asamblea que una Comisión compuesta por los Sres. Carlos Cárcel y Newhoff visitó al Sr. Ceferino Barbazán, Director del diario "La Voz" de esta ciudad y éste le prometió abrir una subscripción pública en su periódico para la recaudación de fondos destinados a los prisioneros políticos en Atlanta ,publicando diariamente el progreso de la colecta. El vocero prometió también publicar una serie de artículos en relación a este asunto.

El mismo Comité se entrevistará con el Sr. Campriani, Director de "La Prensa", y le expondrá el mismo propósito que tan gustosamente aceptó el Sr. Barbazán.

Se aprobó una moción por el Comité para que el Sr. Filiberto Vázquez, represente al "Comité Americano Pro-Presos Políticos" en el Congreso de Partidos de Izquierda que se celebrará en el próximo noviembre en la ciudad de Guanajuato, México.

Se acordó celebrar un Gran Mitin a nombre del Comité Americano, para informar debidamente tanto al público de habla inglesa como al de habla española sobre la visita efectuada a la Penitenciaría de Atlanta por los señores Vázquez y Newhoff. El mitin se celebrará dentro de diez días en el salón principal del número 27 al oeste de la calle 116.

La reunión se terminó a las 11 de la noche, proponiéndose los concurrentes realizar el máximo esfuerzo para la pronta liberación del Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos y demás líderes nacionalistas presos [illegible] encarcelados en Atlanta [illegible]

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de los deudores de [illegible] corporación, corre [illegible] peligro de grave daño corporal.

Cualquier persona que así lo desee podrá comparecer y ser oída en oposición a la solicitud presentada.

De orden del Hon. A. R. de Jesús, Juez de Distrito, libro el presente bajo mi firma y sello del Tribunal, en

San Juan, P. R. hoy día 5 de octubre de 1937.

J. Figueroa
Secretario.

El hígado enfermo es un peligro a la vida. Consérvese sano. Tome Doradilla Ulrici. (Anuncio)

ULCERAS — LLAGAS

UN ACEITE ANTISEPTICO, PENETRANTE, PROMUEVE RAPIDA CICATRIZACION

Obtenga en la botica un frasco de 60 ml. de Aceite Esmeralda de Moone, concentrado, en la seguridad de que con su aplicación, según las instrucciones, logrará pronto alivio y excelentes resultados.

La primera aplicación de ese aceite le alivia y la continuación del tratamiento por un corto período le convencerá de que es el remedio eficaz que necesita.

De venta en todas las boticas.

LINEA AZUL
BLUE LINE

...EROS Y EXPRESS

...ltáneas entre

...Y PONCE
Vía Guayama

...llen 59

San Juan

...DE GOMA

...GARANTIZADOS

...RESPONDENCIA DE P. R."
...aller reformado re-
...al es atendido por
...RTOS.
...DOS LOS DIAS.

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

...s ofrece una variedad de bonitas ... para el otoño

Por IRENE VAIL

...pre simpático. Pero la veterana favorita ha sabido rejuvenecerse y se presentará pronto con nuevo aspecto.

En las nuevas versiones, las mujeres hallarán una marcada ten-

Después de todo, ¿por qué no? Durante varios veranos las mujeres usaron sombreros de fieltro, sin preocuparse del porqué ni averiguarlo, bastándoles entender que

En ... próximo en la ... Sociales ... Puerta de Tierra

Camaradas:-

Tengo el gusto de comunicarle, que en la asamblea general ordinaria celebrada el día 27 del ppdo. mes de septiembre fué aprobada una resolución presentada por el compañero Eugenio Andrade, en la cual se disponía que se llevara

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AR:CJ

November 1, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/4/81 BY 58-5 RJG/BTS/GW

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, et al -
Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico

At a meeting of the Nationalist Party in New York on September 24, 1937 celebrating a historical date in Puerto Rico commenorating an abortive attempt in 1868 of the Puerto Ricans to overthrow the rule of Spain, it appears that Dr. Ramon del Valle of Columbia, South America, was one of the speakers of the evening. The "El Mundo", a newspaper published in Puerto Rico wrote of this meeting in New York and recorded favorably Dr. Valle's speech. The nature of his comments is not known. Significant is the fact that at this meeting, as related in the "El Mundo" newspaper October 1, 1937, reference was made to Pedro Albizu Campos, who is now confined in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

It is alleged that a telegram from Campos was read to this meeting and that it states as follows:

> "From the Penitentiary of Atlanta Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos greets us. He sends his warm regards and celebrates with us 'El Grito de Lares' and hopes with his companions to participate soon in a national independence movement. Long Live Puerto Rico free!"

1 ENCL.

It appears that Campos had received a visit from Filiberto Vazquez Lopez and A. R. Newhoff, who were visiting Campos in Atlanta at the time.

Then again on October 2, 1937, the "El Mundo" published another article concerning Campos pertaining to the campaign on the part of certain persons in the United States to achieve the liberation of Campos and referred to the fact that Campos is suffering from high blood pressure and weakness of the heart and that "Albizu Campos desires that persons send him a German liver extract through the U. S. Public Health, which is the only means through which he can be sent medicines." When this article appeared in the "El Mundo" the United States Marshal at San Juan sent a radio message to the Warden at the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, inquiring as to whether Albizu Campos was seriously ill. On

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NOT RECORDED
119 JAN 23 1950

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the following day a reply was received from the Warden saying that Campos was not ill but that he was receiving regular treatments for anemia.

I am bringing this to your attention, inasmuch as Mr. Thompson at San Juan, Puerto Rico suggests there is a possibility some feeble-minded and over-zealous Nationalist in Puerto Rico might believe that Albizu Campos was slowly dying from confinement in a Federal Penitentiary and in order to square matters might commit an act of violence in Puerto Rico against some high official of the Government.

It is also reasonable to believe that fabricated stories are being used as a basis to initiate propaganda and pressure against the Federal Government to secure the immediate release from prison of Albizu Campos on the theory that his confinement is injurious to his health and will eventually culminate in his death.

Active in this campaign is Arthur Garfield Hayes of the American Civil Liberties Union, who it is recalled made a report on the Palm Sunday shooting between Insular police and Nationalists in Ponce and who has recently established a Puerto Rican branch of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

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F SERVICE DESIRED

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IER		DEFERRED CABLE	
HT MESSAGE			
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PATRONS SHOULD CHECK CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED. OTHERWISE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE COMMUNICATION.

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH—CABLE CO.

TELEGRAM

A86 58 1 EX

FR NEW YORK NY 22 432 PM 1938 FEB

SENOR ALBIZU CAMPOS

PRESIDENT NATIONALIST PARTY OF PORTORICO FEDERAL PRISON

ATLANTA GA

ON THE OCCASION OF GEORGE WASHINGTONS BIRTHDAY WE THE UNDERSIGNED SOCIETY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN HIS NAME AND OURS WISH TO THANK YOU AND YOUR SEVEN PORTORICAN FELLOW PATRIOTS FOR TESTIFYING BY YOUR SUFFERINGS IN ATLANTA JAIL TO THE PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE ON WHICH WASHINGTON WHOSE DAY WE CELEBRATE SOUGHT TO FOUND OUR GREAT REPUBLIC

AMN ASSN FOR PORTORICAN POLITICAL PRISONERS PATRICK J QUINLAN SECRETARY

3:57 PM.

105-11317-43
RECORDED & INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 24 1938
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
204 Federal Building
San Juan, P. R.

AVR:EKT
62-3

February 25, 1938

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There is attached to this letter an item from "El Mundo" of February 25, 1938, a translation of which is as follows.

"New York, February 24. The meeting of the Committee for Fairplay for Puerto Rico postponed its meeting for tomorrow.

Yesterday, the American Association for Political Prisoners of Puerto Rico, composed of numerous North Americans, among them seven graduates of Harvard University, friends of Pedro Albizu Campos, and headed by Patrick L. Quinlan, sent the following telegraph message to Albizu Campos in Atlanta: "On the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the signers, American citizens, desire to give to you and your seven countrymen of Puerto Rico, thanks for having faith to suffer in Atlanta for the principles of liberty and independence upon which Washington founded our great republic."

Very truly yours,

Edgar K. Thompson

EDGAR K. THOMPSON
Special Agent in Charge

Encl. 1

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DATE 5/4/81 BY 58-5 836/2 3/20

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105-11818-44
62-7721-214

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MENSAJE ENVIADO A ALBIZU CAMPOS

Por la Asociación Americana Pro Presos Políticos

NUEVA YORK, febrero 24. (PU) —La reunión del "comité de proceder leal para Puerto Rico" pospuso su reunión para mañana.

Ayer (antier), la Asociación Americana Pro Presos Políticos de Puerto Rico, compuesta de numerosos norteamericanos, entre ellos siete graduados de la Universidad de Harvard, amigos de Pedro Albizu Campos, y presidida por Patrick L. Quinlan, envió el siguiente mensaje telegráfico a Albizu Campos, en Atlanta: "El ocasión del natalicio de Washington, los subscribientes, ciudadanos americanos, deseamos dar a usted y a sus siete compatriotas de Puerto Rico las gracias por dar fe a través de sufrimientos en Atlanta de los principios de libertad e Independencia sobre los cuales fundó Washington nuestra gran república."

El Mundo. Feb. 25. 1938.

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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RJW/RJ

62-7721-2[illegible]

WLL:AH

501 Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia.
December 2, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: PEDRO ALBIZUS CAMPOS;
REVELO;
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
[redacted]
Informant;
ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

On Saturday afternoon, [redacted] Warden JOSEPH W. SANFORD of the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary telephonically informed me that one of the inmates was to be released on the following day and that he thought this inmate probably had some information which might be of use and value to the Bureau. Thereafter I personally interviewed Warden SANFORD as well as [redacted] Register No. [redacted]

As a matter of background it may be stated that inmate [redacted] was received at the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, on [redacted] for violation of the immigration law, namely, illegal entry into the United States, he having been sentenced to serve a year from the United States District Court at Jacksonville, Florida. The records in his file reflect that [redacted] formerly resided at [redacted] New York City, later at [redacted] New York City, and during April of 1939, she resided at [redacted] care of [redacted] New York City. [redacted] apparently has [redacted] by the name of [redacted] whose address is [redacted] New York City, and another name listed on his correspondence list at the time he was received at the Penitentiary, is carried as [redacted] no address given. The file on [redacted] also indicates that his father [redacted] is deceased, that his mother [redacted] is in bad health at the present time and resides at Cardenas, State of Matanzas, Cuba; that he has [redacted] all of whom reside at Cardenas, same address as the mother. He has [redacted] at the same address, and [redacted] by the name of [redacted] resident of Placitas, Cuba.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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[redacted] advised that he was probably informed upon and subsequently incarcerated for a violation of the immigration laws due to the malice of his wife, her father, and uncle, who are Puerto Ricans, and are supporters of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, as well as members of the Communist Party in New York City. He continued that these relatives used his home as a meeting place much to his discomfort and objection, and following the assassination of Colonel RIGGS in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and he, [redacted] became so enraged that he forcibly ejected his father-in-law and his wife's uncle from his home. The relatives then persuaded his wife to leave him, remove his furnishings and inform upon him, as a result of which he was deported, later returned and informed upon again and finally prosecuted notwithstanding the fact that he had been in the United States for ten years.

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[redacted] further advised that during a period of his incarceration he was contacted by the Puerto Rican Nationalist prisoners, also incarcerated, and more particularly by PEDRO ALBIZUS CAMPOS, ORTIZ, CORRETJER, VELAZQUEZ, and several others. [redacted] stated that CAMPOS is the leader of these Puerto Ricans, but CORRETJER is the wildest revolutionist of the outfit. He stated that all the others are followers and do what they are told.

[redacted] related that CAMPOS and CORRETJER are continually vilifying the officials of the institution, complaining about restrictions upon their correspondence and cannot be depended upon when used as interpreters. They are not only disgruntled themselves but are contaminating and trying to cause similar feeling among other Spanish speaking prisoners, including Cubans.

It may be parenthetically stated that CAMPOS, who is a graduate of Harvard University, is used as an instructor of Spanish in one of the classes in the Penitentiary. [redacted] stated that he discontinued attendance of this class because he loved the United States and wanted to become a citizen, and could not stand CAMPOS' constant agitation against this country.

When [redacted] was asked by the Warden if he knew anything about CAMPOS smuggling out any information or other things from the institution, he stated that he would if he could get a chance, that he continually under the impression that he is surrounded by spies and that CAMPOS will have his followers to begin a propaganda campaign against the United States in Latin America as soon as he is released. He further stated that the wife of CAMPOS, who is now supposed to be in Cuba has been visiting other Latin American Countries and making contacts, as well as

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laying the foundation for the beginning of this campaign. According to the informant these disgruntled Puerto Ricans intend to claim that they have been abused and mistreated in the Penitentiary, even though such contentions are false.

[redacted] continued that CAMPOS did not ask him to take any message or other thing out of the Penitentiary upon his release, but that CAMPOS has continually attempted to convert him to the Nationalist cause; CAMPOS also allegedly told him that approximately 100 Puerto Ricans, who left Puerto Rico both before and after the assassination of Colonel RIGGS, going to Cuba, and are now employed at various capacities at the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. [redacted] further contends that these Puerto Ricans are there for the purpose of obtaining military or naval information, which they turn over to foreign agents. [redacted] further related that CAMPOS has tried to persuade him to contact a man known as REVELO, who is supposed to be a leader of the group and who will make it possible for [redacted] to become allied with the organization. [redacted] continued that CAMPOS and all of the followers are planning, when they get out, to assist in every possible way the foreign agents in order to obtain munitions for use for a revolution in Puerto Rico in the event the United States enters the war. These Puerto Ricans also claim that they know the United States is building air fields and submarine bases in Puerto Rico and they are attempting to get hold of these plans by having the Nationalist supporters obtain employment in this work so that such information may be turned over to foreign governments.

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[redacted] continued that CAMPOS is a mestizo. He is not considered white in Cuba and is not able to enter places reserved for white people; that he believes CAMPOS to be only interested in stirring up trouble for the money he makes out of it, and because he is the son of a Spaniard, he is by nature opposed to the ideals of this country.

[redacted] during the course of my conversation with him, also contended that CAMPOS at one time or another had informed him that the German Ambassador in Washington, D.C., was endeavoring to intercede in his behalf for the purpose of having him released from the Penitentiary.

[redacted] had in his possession at the time of interview a small slip of paper which he readily exhibited but claimed ignorance as to the identity of the inmate who was released several months ago who had furnished the names to him. On this

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paper were written the following: "NORMAN WHITAKER, 1900 F Street, Washington, D. C.,; Mrs. STEINHART, 855 Calle 25, Velado, Havana." [redacted] stated in respect to these names that this unknown inmate who was called "Blackie" had suggested that he get in touch with Mrs. STEINHART, or write to NORMAN WHITAKER at the address furnished should he become hard up in Cuba, and that they would take care of him or assist him. [redacted] was allegedly unable to furnish any additional information.

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Along this same line the Attention of the Bureau is invited to the fact that a letter was directed to the Bureau under date of October 4, 1939, entitled Communist Activities in the United States, Subversive Activities, with which were attached copies of a memorandum containing information relative to communism in Puerto Rico, and the connection between the activities between Puerto Rico and New York City.

[redacted] stated that he had no idea where he might be located in Cuba, but that he was intensely interested in subsequently becoming a citizen of the United States, after he could legally enter at some future date. He hopes to obtain a position in a sugar refinery or on a plantation in Cuba, but is personally willing to be of any service he possibly can in connection with any activities which are going on in Cuba, and will act as informant if he is contacted, although he could not state where he could be located at this time.

Warden SANFORD informed me that [redacted] would be released on Sunday, [redacted] to an Immigration Inspector who would take him to Jacksonville, Florida, place him in contact with the Cuban Consul there, and that subsequent arrangements would be made for [redacted] to return to Cuba on a boat proceeding to that Country. Warden SANFORD also informed [redacted] that he had some contact with an official of the Hershey Company in Cuba, and would endeavor to obtain a position for him in the sugar refinery. With this in mind it is the alleged intention of [redacted] to write a letter to Warden SANFORD and advise him of his address should it become necessary to get in touch with him and that it is the agreement of SANFORD that he will immediately communicate such information to me in the

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event the Bureau desires to use [redacted] as an informant or furnish his name to the Naval Intelligence, should they have any interest in the information imparted by him.

No further action is contemplated by the Atlanta Field Division with respect to the foregoing information.

Very truly yours,

W. L. LIST[illegible]MAN
Special Agent in Charge

cc Bureau 5
New York 2
San Juan 2
Miami 2
Washington Field 2
Atlanta 2

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KPM:CJ
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~~62-48736-54~~
~~62-7590-302~~
62-7721-297X
RECORDED 105-11818-45

January 3, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: INSURRECTION IN
PUERTO RICO

I have recently been advised that efforts are being made to obtain a Presidential pardon for Julio H. Velasquez, who was convicted on July 31, 1936, in Puerto Rico for conspiracy to incite rebellion and insurrection in Puerto Rico. It is my understanding that efforts for a pardon on behalf of Velasquez are being made in view of Velasquez' youthfulness. I am informed that the object in obtaining a pardon for Velasquez is to establish a precedent in this case whereby other persons convicted in connection with this conspiracy can later be released on Presidential pardons.

In view of this information, I am submitting herewith a brief review of the circumstances leading up to the convictions in this case, which I thought would be of interest to you. All of the persons involved in this matter were members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, which was headed by Pedro Albizu Campos. Campos is a Harvard graduate and pursued the practice of law in Puerto Rico. During 1936 he established himself as President of the Republic of Puerto Rico at Aguas Buenas. He, together with his lieutenants, by means of posters, speeches and the press called for the evacuation of the United States officials from Puerto Rico and advocated the use of armed rebellion and insurrection, if necessary, to accomplish this end. During 1936 the Nationalist Party recruited the Army of Liberation to be used in bringing about the independence of Puerto Rico.

The Nationalist Party under Campos had for its objective the immediate and complete independence of the Island. This independence was to be obtained in any manner possible, including recourse to insurrection and rebellion. Campos was President of

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this Party for seven years prior to his conviction, during which time he made innumerable inflammatory speeches against the alleged intervention of the United States in Island affairs. He published a revolutionary magazine entitled "La Palabra," which advocated the use of armed force, if necessary, to insure the evacuation of the Island by Americans. Campos went so far as to call for universal recruiting to obtain his end and in compliance with his instructions such recruiting was carried on in practically every town on the Island between January 7 and 22, 1936. As a result of such recruiting activity more than 10,000 men were enlisted in the so-called "Liberating Army of the Republic." Campos appointed military instructors and instructions were given the recruits in the basic elements of warfare.

The activities of Campos and the Nationalist Party culminated in the assassination of the American Chief of Police, Colonel E. Francis Riggs, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on February 23, 1936.

On April 3, 1936, a Federal Grand Jury sitting at San Juan, Puerto Rico, returned an indictment against Campos and others charging violation of Sections 4, 6, 7 and 88 of Title 18, United States Code, involving a conspiracy to incite insurrection and rebellion. On July 31, 1936, Campos and others were found guilty on all three counts in the indictment, whereupon the following sentences were imposed upon the following persons:

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS - sentenced to serve six years, in addition to which he received a suspended sentence of two years and was placed on probation for four years.

JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ - sentenced to serve four years, in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for four years.

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JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER - sentenced to serve five years, in addition to which he received a suspended sentence of two years and was placed on probation for four years.

LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ - sentenced to serve six years, in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for four years.

PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ - sentenced to serve four years, in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for two years.

CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ - sentenced to serve four years, in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for two years.

ERASMO VELAZQUEZ - sentenced to serve four years, in addition to which he received a two-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for two years.

JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO - sentenced to serve four years, in addition to which he received a suspended sentence of two years and was placed on probation for four years.

The investigation disclosed that Julio H. Velasquez, concerning whom the Presidential pardon has been suggested, was nineteen years of age at the time of his conviction. He is the son of Luis F. Velasquez, who was the Treasurer of the Nationalist Party of

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Puerto Rico. Julio H. Velasquez, however, was for several years actively engaged in promoting the objectives of the Nationalist Party and was a Commander of Infantry and Adjutant in Chief of Instructions of the Liberating Army of the Republic.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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605 Banco Popular
San Juan, P. R.
December 22, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Re: Colonel Murphy, U. S. A.
Deportation - Agents of Foreign
Principals
Pedro Albizu Campos

Dear Sir:

I want to call the Bureau's attention to a movement which is organized with a view to secure a Presidential pardon for Pedro Albizu Campos and the eight other Nationalist prisoners.

As you will recall, one of the defendants in the case, Rafael Ortiz Pacheco, when he was indicted left Puerto Rico and returned to his native Cuba, from where he was brought back and after taking a plea of guilty obtained the minimum sentence. This was upon the insistence of Colonel Murphy. Since his release on January 15, 1939, a terrific pressure has been exerted on Governor Leahy by the Secretary of the Interior Ickes, and on U. S. Colonel Murphy by Attorney General Frank Murphy, this pressure being exerted by means of personal letters and telegrams asking their advice as to whether a Presidential pardon should be extended to Julio H. Velazquez, the youngest of the convicted Nationalists. There is a movement on foot to secure this boy's release due to his youth, but it can be clearly seen that this is merely for the purpose of driving a wedge so that in the course of time the other Nationalists can be let out of prison by the same means. In these letters which have been received from the two Cabinet members Ickes and Murphy, both use the weakness of the case against Rafael Ortiz Pacheco as one of the reasons why Julio H. Velazquez should be set free.

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There is also some indication that forces outside of the Department or perhaps inside of it, are attempting to secure this case by stating that Albizu Campos and the Nationalists were convicted for their participation in the Ponce Riot." In the memorandum furnished the Bureau on November 14,

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 28 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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by Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge, in the first paragraph he states as follows: "He (Albizu Campos) was sentenced for participating in Nationalist Party riots in Puerto Rico, the so called "Palm Sunday Riot" in which some persons were killed."

It would appear to me that if the Department has read the reports which were submitted, they would not make such a gross error, because they should know that Albizu Campos and his followers had been in prison for nine months without bail when the Palm Sunday Riot occurred. I am sure they have not read the reports which were submitted because in the same memorandum, Mr. Rogge made reference concerning Albizu Campos' history, background and financial status, which were all set out in the very first report submitted in 1936 by Agent Jarte Wallo and myself. These reports also indicated that the Cooperative Party was not connected with the Nationalist Party.

In the second paragraph of Mr. Rogge's memorandum, he states that it is the apparent belief that the Nationalist Party receives financial aid from the Communist Party and I think it would be well from the outset to ascertain from the Department the facts or rumors on which their belief is based, because I am of the opinion that the Department might be asking the Bureau for information which already they know will be negative in character after investigation by special agents and they could possibly use this in a memorandum to the Attorney General or the President of the United States to get Albizu Campos a pardon by saying that the Bureau is unable to furnish any positive information that Albizu Campos is connected with the Communist Party, etc.

As the Bureau knows, the Palm Sunday Riot was not within the Bureau's jurisdiction and consequently was not investigated but it is a common fact, both here and in the United States, that the insular police were almost 100% to blame for this terrible shooting affair and apparently the persons who are working for the Presidential pardon are deliberately trying to connect the conviction of Albizu Campos as a result of the Palm Sunday Shooting, when in fact, he and his leaders had been in jail for nine months when this occurred.

I think it would be very advisable for the Bureau to submit a detailed memorandum to the Attorney General clearly pointing out the History of the Albizu Campos' case and his conviction

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as the Attorney General does not have time to read the voluminous reports which had been submitted and he might be misled by an information furnished to him by someone in the Department otherwise, why should Mr. Boggs state in his memorandum in black and white that Albizu Campos was sentenced for participating in the Palm Sunday Riots.

It is worthy to note in the efforts being made to secure a pardon for Dr. Albizu Campos that great stress is laid upon his youth and no mention is made of the fact that when he was tried he was a man of age, was the father of an illegitimate child and was suffering from gonorrhea.

Prisoners of these characteristics in Atlanta have refused to apply for parole and when they are finally let out of prison even have a substantial period in reserve to serve, but if a pardon is secured for them they are free to begin immediately on their return to overthrow the same government which granted to their present benevolent and unduly, if a presidential pardon is not limited, might be sufficient cause to have them prosecuted in court.

Very truly yours,

Edgar A. Harrison
Special Agent in Charge

61-1
ekt/vr
Add Encl.

cc-Atlanta
cc-New York

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mcj

C O P Y

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
506 Banco Popular
San Juan, P. R.
December 26, 1939

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-3

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Re: The Communist Party, U. S. A.
Registration - Agents of Foreign Principals
Pedro Albizu Campos

Dear Sir:

As the Bureau will recall, when Pedro Albizu Campos and the Nationalists were tried in San Juan in 1936, the principal attorney for the Government was Mr. Amos W. Woodcock, and I am informed he is at present a Special Attorney in the Department of Justice, and if it is believed advisable, he could be interviewed for information which is requested in the Bureau letter of November 29.

U.S. Attorney Snyder advised me today that when the seven Nationalists who attempted to kill Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper were arrested, the International Labor Defense in New York sent an air mail letter to the prison enclosing $5.00 to each one of the seven Nationalists with a note saying to use this money for cigarettes and to keep their spirits up.

In my report submitted on December 21, in the above case, mention is made of the fact that Pedro Albizu Campos published a statement officially notifying everyone that Concepcion de Gracia was no longer his attorney and from information which I have received, it appears that Concepcion de Gracia broke off his legal relations with Albizu Campos due to money matters in that he complained that all the moneys received had been turned over to Mrs. Albizu Campos and that he, as an attorney, had not been paid for his legal fees and expenses.

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RECORDED & INDEXED

Concepcion de Gracia, who is now and has been for some time a lawyer in the New York office of Vito Marcantonio, is alleged to have repudiated the Nationalist Party and has joined [redacted] If the Bureau deems it advisable, Concepcion

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 2 1940

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mcj

C O P Y

de Gracia could furnish valuable information if he is interviewed.

U. S. Attorney Snyder has informed me that Mr. Benitez Sanchez, the President of the Puerto Rican Bar Association, told him that the Association has a criminal charge pending [redacted]

In reviewing the files on Pedro Albizu Campos in the office of the local Probation and Parole Officer, the names of persons given by Albizu Campos as friends of his and with whom he wished to correspond were: W. Courtney, of Collier's Magazine; Hon. J. T. Bernard, House of Representatives, and Lewis Gannet, of the New York Herald Tribune.

Very truly yours,

Edgar K. Thompson
Special Agent in Charge

61-1
ekt/avr

cc-New York
cc-Atlanta

[illegible] Banco Popular
[illegible] San Juan, P. R.
December 26, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Re: Communist Party, U. S. A.
Registration - Agents of Foreign Principals
Pedro Albizu Campos

Dear Sir:

There was submitted with the Bureau's letter of November 29, 1939, in the above case, photostatic copies of a magazine article entitled "The Struggle for Puerto Rican Independence" [illegible] which is stated to have been taken from the publication called "The Communist."

For the Bureau's information, Harry Bridges is the private secretary to Vito Marcantonio in his law office in New York City and this man accompanied Marcantonio to Puerto Rico, where he took a legal part in the appeal of the conviction of Pedro Albizu Campos and other Nationalists.

Very truly yours,

61-1
ekt/avr

Edgar K. Thompson
Special Agent in Charge

cc-New York
cc-Atlanta

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62-7721-141
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 2 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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LIB:ESK
62-7721

February 1, 1940

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 R16/85/21

Dear Mr. Berle:

I thought you might be interested in the information recently obtained from [redacted] who was a short time ago released from the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, where he was received on [redacted] for violation of the immigration law, namely, illegal entry into the United States. He was sentenced, I understand, in the United States District Court at Jacksonville, Florida.

105-11818-48
ENCLOSURE
62-7721-34

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The records reflect that [redacted] resides at [redacted] care of [redacted] New York City. [redacted] was originally from Cardenas, State of Matanzas, Cuba, and members of his family still reside there. [redacted] contends that he was probably prosecuted for violation of the immigration laws due to the malice of his wife, her father, and uncle, who are Puerto Ricans and are supporters of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, as well as members of the Communist Party in New York City. He stated that these relatives used his home as a meeting place, much to his objection, and following the assassination of Colonel Riggs in San Juan, Puerto Rico, [redacted] became so enraged that he forcibly ejected his father-in-law and his wife's uncle from his home. They then persuaded his wife to leave him and furnished information to the authorities, resulting in his prosecution, notwithstanding the fact he had been in the United States for the past ten years. During the period of his incarceration at Atlanta, [redacted] contends that he was contacted by Puerto Rican Nationalist prisoners and more particularly by Pedro Albizus Campos, one Corretjer, and several others. Campos appeared to be the leader of the Puerto Ricans but Corretjer seemed to be the most revolutionary of the group. It is interesting to note that Campos is reported to be a graduate of Harvard University.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 3 1940
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted] stated that Campos' wife, who is now supposed to be in Cuba, has been visiting other Latin American countries making contacts, as well as laying the foundation for the beginning of a propaganda campaign against the United States. According to

MAILED
FEB 1 1940
P.M.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Your Room
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

the information received, these disgruntled Puerto Ricans intend to claim they have been abused and mistreated while in the penitentiary even though such contentions are false.

[redacted] has advised that Campos did not ask him to take any messages out of the penitentiary upon release but constantly attempted to convert him to the Nationalist cause. Campos also allegedly advised him that approximately one hundred Puerto Ricans who had left Puerto Rico both before and after the assassination of Colonel Riggs had travelled to Cuba.

b7C
b7D

Campos and his followers are planning, when they are released, to assist the foreign agents in every possible way in order to obtain munitions for a revolution in Puerto Rico in the event the United States enters the war. [redacted] alleges that Campos, during one conversation, told him that the German Ambassador at Washington, D. C. was endeavoring to intercede in his behalf for the purpose of having him released from the penitentiary.

Campos allegedly attempted to get [redacted] to contact a man known as Revelo, who is apparently a leader of the group in Cuba and who is in a position to make it possible for [redacted] to become allied with the organization.

[redacted] alleges that an inmate of the penitentiary of whose identity he was in ignorance and who was released several months ago furnished him the name of Mrs. Steinhart, 855 Calle 25, Velado, Havana, as a contact in the event he needed assistance in Cuba.

[redacted] stated that he is interested in becoming a citizen of the United States and is returning to Cuba with the hope of being able to re-enter this country legally at a future date. He plans to obtain a position in a sugar refinery or on a plantation in Cuba.

The above information is being made available to the Offices of Military and Naval Intelligence.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

RBM:VH

November 7, 1940

Mr. Tol .....
Mr. Cle: .....
Mr. E. A .....
Mr. Fox .....
Mr. Nath .....
Mr. Ladd .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Glavin .....
Mr. Nichol .....
Mr. Hendon .....
Mr. Rosen .....
Mr. Tracy .....
Miss Gandy .....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU COMPOS

Recently Jose Joaquin Castro Martinez, Minister of War for the Republic of Colombia, received a small pamphlet entitled, "Por la Independencia de Puerto Rico Por la Libertad de sus Patriotas." (For the Independence of Puerto Rico for the Liberation of Its Patriots.) An examination of this pamphlet indicated it was published by the Comite Cubano Pro Libertad de Patriotas Puertorriquenos. (Pro-Liberation Cuban Committee of Puerto Rican Patriots.) It indicated it was published in Havana in December, 1939 by Imprenta y Papeleria, "Alfa", O'Reilly 357 - Habana.

An examination of this pamphlet indicated it was probably the first of a series of possibly 32 publications which the aforementioned committee plans to issue. The Minister of War advised through his secretary that this pamphlet was received by him through the regular mail and he did not have any idea who sent it to him.

It is believed advisable that copies of this memorandum be submitted to the Miami and the San Juan offices.

Respectfully,

R. B. Miller
Special Agent

RECORDED & INDEXED

Letter to San Juan - cc - Miami
12-5-40
mbb
100-26263-1

105 11 1 49

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Atlanta, Georgia
March 11, 1941

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HLA:D
100-104

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: PEDRO ALBRIZU CAMPOS, with aliases. MISCELLANEOUS.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Bureau teletypes of March 3 and March 6, 1941, entitled INTERNAL SECURITY, RE CUSTODIAL DETENTION CARDS.

The information given on the custodial detention card of this subject indicates his place of birth as Ponce, Puerto Rico, on September 20, 1891. It would appear that the subject would have become an American citizen upon receiving his commission in the U. S. Army. However, inasmuch as the subject was engaged in revolutionary activities and was charged with inciting insurrection and rebellion, the question as to whether he has forfeited his citizenship should be referred to the Department.

Very truly yours,

R. G. DANNER
Special Agent in Charge

105-11-1950

62-7[illegible]-859

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 MAR 18 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DECLASSIFIED ON 2-15-77 6080

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-5 RTW/BTJKLS
ON 3/4/81

cc: 70-72

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 3-2-77

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5232 11-16 1940

To:
___Director
___Mr. Tolson
___Mr. Clegg
___Mr. Ladd
___Mr. Nathan
___Mr. Glavin
___Mr. Lester
___Mr. Nichols
___Miss Gandy
___Personnel Files Section
___Files Section
___Mrs. Wentz
___Miss Hall
___Mr. Johnson
Mr. Bradley

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 126/Brad/RS

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Dennie Lee
any evidence
files section?
No record

P. E. Foxworth

SIS 11/14/40

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FEDERAL BUREAU INVESTIGATION

Files Division

Room 6646 4/15 1940

To:

_____Director	_____Mr. Seyfarth
_____Mr. Tolson	_____Mr. Cartwright
_____Mr. Nichols	_____Mrs. Conover
_____Mr. Glavin	_____Mr. Davis
_____Mr. Tracy	_____Miss Durrer
_____Mr. Hendon	_____Ident. & Stat. Files
_____Mr. Good	_____Miss M. Johnson
_____Chief Clerk	_____Mr. Medler
_____Mr. Alley	_____Numbering Unit
	_____Mr. Oliver
_____M _____	_____Mr. Peeler
_____Mr. Coleman (Comm.)	_____Mrs. Pumphrey
_____Laboratory	_____Routing Unit
_____Ident. Div.	_____Mr. Spillers
_____Mr. Waikart	
✓ M Miss Lowe	_____M Mr Bradley
	_____M _____
_____See Me	_____Please Handle
_____Phone Me	_____Note and Return

Please [illegible] the [illegible] for Final Review.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/81 BY SP2 [illegible]
1256/81-5/12/5

O. H. Patterson

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F-16

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Files Division

Room 6646 11/22 1940

To:

_____Director	_____Mr. Seyfarth
_____Mr. Tolson	_____Mr. Cartwright
_____Mr. Nichols	_____Mrs. Conover
_____Mr. Glavin.	_____Mr. Davis
_____Mr. Tracy	_____Miss Durrer
_____Mr. Hendon	_____Ident. & Stat. Files
_____Mr. Good	_____Miss M. Johnson
_____Chief Clerk	_____Mr. Medler
_____Mr. Alley	_____Numbering Unit
	_____Mr. Oliver
_____M _____	_____Mr. Peeler
_____Mr. Coleman (Comm.)	_____Mrs. Pumphrey
_____Laboratory	_____Routing Unit
_____Ident. Div.	_____Miss Southard
_____Mr. Waikart	_____Mr. Spillers
✓ M Mohr	_____M _____

_____See Me R 732 _____Please Handle

_____Phone Me _____Note and Return

[redacted] The [illegible] within 515 files on Ada Fox.

O. H. Patterson

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

CAMPOS, PEDRO ALBRIZU
Federal Penitentiary
Atlanta, Georgia 1-13-41

MISCELLANEOUS

Is half Negro and was born at Ponce, Puerto Rico, on September 20, 1891. Went to Harvard on scholarship and received A.B. in 1916. Received L.L.B., Harvard in 1921. Was 100% American until World War when offered commission as 2nd lieutenant in U. S. Army which he accepted. Became bitterly anti-American when assigned to Negro company in both Massachusetts and in Puerto Rico because he considered such action unjust racial discrimination. At end of war organized Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, said Party having for its objective immediate and complete independence of Puerto Rico, to be obtained in any manner possible including recourse to armed insurrection if necessary. During 1936 he established himself as President of Republic of Puerto Rico at Aguas Buenos. Together with lieutenants and by means of posters, speeches and press, he called for evacuation of U. S. officials from Puerto Rico. Published revolutionary magazine entitled "La Palabra", which advocated use of armed force to insure evacuation of Americans, called for universal recruiting in January, 1936 and as result obtained more than 10,000 men in so-called "Liberating Army of the Republic". Activities of Campos and Nationalist Party culminated in assassination of American Chief of Police, Col. E. Francis Riggs, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 2-23-36. (Report of Sp. Agt. E. K. Thompson, Puerto Rico, 12-22-39; 61-7590-306)

105-11898-57
62-1721-260X

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 MAR 14 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FOXWORTH FIVE

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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 R36/RTS/RW

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CAMPOS, PEDRO ALBIZU - 1a - MISCELLANEOUS

On 4-3-36 Federal Grand Jury at San Juan returned indictment against Campos charging violation of Sects. 4, 6, 7, and 88 of Title 18, U. S. Code, involving conspiracy to incite insurrection and rebellion. On 7-31-36 Campos found guilty on three counts. Sentenced to serve six years in addition to which he received suspended sentence of two years and placed on probation for four years. (Records of Clerk's Office, U. S. Dist. Ct., San Juan, Puerto Rico, 61-7590-306)

WITH TIME OFF FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR, CAMPOS WILL BE RELEASED ON NOVEMBER 4, 1941 AND WILL BE KEPT UNDER SUPERVISION OF PAROLE BOARD UNTIL EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE ON J U N E 3, 1943. (Verified by telephone call to Parole Board, Wash., D. C. on 1-8-40 by Sp. Agt. R. S. Garner)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5R56/BT5K2U

April 3, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L. M. C. SMITH
CHIEF, SPECIAL DEFENSE UNIT

There is transmitted herewith a dossier showing the information presently available in the files of this Bureau with respect to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS whose address is Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

It is recommended that this individual be considered for custodial detention in the event of a national emergency. The information contained on the attached dossier constitutes the basis for appropriate consideration in this regard.

It should be understood, of course, that additional information may be received from time to time supplementing that already available in the Bureau's files, and as such data are received they will be made available to you so that the dossier in your possession may be supplemented thereby.

105 118352

It will be greatly appreciated if you will advise this Bureau at your earliest convenience as to the decision reached in this case.

RECORDED 62-4721

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

APR 7 1941

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
APR 4 1941

Enclosure

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

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XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

_____ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

2 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): OGA

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-11898-53

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X for this page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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FBI/DOJ

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DC:ael

RECORDED ~~62-7722-264~~

May 14, 1941

105-11898-54

Special Agent in Charge
Atlanta, Georgia

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, with
aliases; INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of April 13, 1941, in which you furnish information to the effect that the above captioned subject is incarcerated in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, having been received at that institution on June 8, 1937, to serve a term of six years.

In accordance with the provision of Bureau letter of April 30, 1941, to all Special Agents in Charge, the custodial detention card on Campos should be maintained in your files in an inactive status. You should, of course, make any necessary arrangements in order that advice will be promptly received, should the status of Campos be changed.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAY 14 1941
P M
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

RWH:BG
100-104

Atlanta, Georgia
April 13, 1941

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gurnea
Miss Gandy

CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, was.
MISCELLANEOUS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Atlanta letter dated March 11, 1941.

This office is in receipt of information from Warden JOSEPH W. SANFORD, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, to the effect that subject was received at that institution on June 8, 1937, from Puerto Rico to serve six years for Conspiracy, Sedition, and Inciting Insurrection, and that he is eligible for conditional release with good time on November 4, 1941. Warden SANFORD advises, however, that it is very unlikely he will be released on that date unless he accepts the conditions imposed, and he has indicated that he will not do so. Therefore, it is very improbable that his release will be effected before June 3, 1943.

Warden SANFORD advises that notations will be made and this office notified of any contemplated release or transfer.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-5 RDL/BT 3/12/81
ON 5/4/81

Very truly yours,

R. G. DANNER
Special Agent in Charge

CC - File 70-72

RECORDED 105-11878-54

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 3-2-77

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 APR 16 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DC:ael

May 14, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L. M. C. SMITH
CHIEF, SPECIAL DEFENSE UNIT

On April 3, 1941, there was transmitted to you a dossier showing the information available in the files of this Bureau with respect to Pedro Albizu Campos, correct name, Pedro Albizu Campos, Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Information has been received to the effect that Campos was received at the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, on June 8, 1937, to serve a term of six years. Arrangements have been made whereby this Bureau will be advised upon Campos' release.

Pending that time, the dossier on this subject is being maintained in an inactive status.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 3/4/81 BY SS-S 2536/83/20

105-11818-55

RECORDED

COMM[illegible] SECTION
MAY 14 1941
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 20 1941
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

HLA:MCL
70-72

Atlanta, Georgia
June 21, 1941

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

PERSONAL AND [redacted]

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

6082

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS;
INTERNAL SECURITY - M;
CUSTODIAL DETENTION CARDS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of April 30, 1941, requesting that the Bureau be advised of any additional information or corrections to be made on these custodial detention cards.

A review of the file in this case indicates that subject's name is PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and not PEDRO ALBRIZU CAMPOS as indicated on the custodial detention card.

Very truly yours,

F. R. HAMMACK
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-3 RJG/BTJ/RLS
ON 5/4/81

cc - Atla. 100-104

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 3-2-77

RECORDED
INDEXED

105-11818-56
62-7721-247

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 JUN 24 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI

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San Juan, Puerto Rico
October 9, 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5
RJG/BTJ/MJU

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS;
Bureau File 62-7721

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent E. K. THOMPSON made at Washington, D. C. dated October 8, 1936 in the above mentioned matter.

Attention is called to the fact that reference report deals with the prosecution and sentence of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS on July 31, 1936, to serve six years on count one of the indictment, two years suspended sentence on count two of the indictment, and placed on probation for four years on count three, for inciting rebellion and insurrection in that he as President of the Nationalist Party attempted to cause the armed overthrow of the United States Government in Puerto Rico.

This information is being furnished to the Bureau for its consideration in view of the fact that this office has been advised authentically that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is to be released from the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia in the early part of November, 1941, and further because this matter is receiving quite a bit of publicity through the local press in Puerto Rico.

b7c [redacted] United States Probation Officer, San Juan, advises that he has been officially notified that in view of the good behaviour of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, he will be released from the United States Penitentiary on November 6, 1941, and that he is due to arrive in San Juan on November 10, 1941.

Special attention is called to paragraph three, page twenty-one, of the report of Special Agent A. W. [redacted] made at San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 28, 1941, entitled NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO; INTERNAL SECURITY - San Juan file 100-3, in which mention is made of expected activities among members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico upon the return of CAMPOS from the United States Penitentiary.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-7721-276

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NOT RECORDED
119
JAN 23 1950

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

That the spirit of rebellion still exists among the Nationalists in Puerto Rico is evidenced in part by the fact that publicity afforded JUAN ALAMO; JULIO PINTO CANDIA; SANTIAGO NIEVES MALDAN; and RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO, four Nationalists who were conditionally released on September 16, 1941, from the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas and Terre Haute, Indiana, has stirred up considerable sentiment among the Nationalists on the Island. JUAN ALAMO and JULIO PINTO CANDIA refused to report to the Probation Officer upon their arrival in San Juan, thus violating their conditional release, and have been incarcerated in the San Juan District Jail pending a decision of the Parole Board.

In this connection, reference is made to the letter from the San Juan Office to the Bureau dated September 27, 1941, San Juan file 76-36, and the reports of Special Agent A. W. MILLER made at San Juan, Puerto Rico on September 27, 1941 entitled [redacted]

The United States Probation Officer in San Juan has advised that prior to their release from the penitentiary ALAMO and CANDIA were requested to sign the necessary certificate promising to report to the Probation Officer upon their arrival in San Juan, and to comply with the provisions of their conditional release. They refused to sign the certificates and [redacted] stated that he was at a loss to understand why they were released in spite of the fact that they had refused to comply with the conditions of their release. b7C

As a result of this situation, they have failed to report to their Probation Officer in San Juan since their arrival in Puerto Rico on September 22, 1941, and have been incarcerated in the San Juan District Jail. This situation has caused much unnecessary and unfavorable newspaper publicity tending only to stir up the animosity of the Nationalists presently on the Island.

In addition, RAIMUNDO DIAZ PACHECO [redacted] and SANTIAGO NIEVES MALDAN [redacted] signed statements on September 10, 1941, before they left the Penitentiary at Leavenworth asserting that they refused to recognize the authority of the United States Government and accordingly, refused to register under the Selective Service Law. Prosecution in these two cases is contemplated by the United States Attorney.

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

522X

Letter to the Bureau October 9, 1941

On September 23, 1941, the day following the arrival of ALAMO and GANDIA, a meeting was held at Lares, Puerto Rico, in commemoration of the "Grito de Lares", an insurrection against the Spanish Government in 1868. This meeting was attended by ALAMO and GANDIA who, according to newspaper publicity, were the principal Nationalists to attend. The newspapers indicated that the main feature of the meeting was the celebration of the release of ALAMO and GANDIA and the fact that they were able to attend on that date. During the day a parade was held, at which time various placards were carried, including one large picture of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS which bore the inscription "We want our country free - Honor to our Apostle."

Subsequent to this meeting at Lares, Puerto Rico much publicity was given to the fact that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS will soon be released from the United States Penitentiary and will be able to return to Puerto Rico to resume his role as President of the Nationalist Party.

Added to this, the anti-American feeling stirred up at the University of Puerto Rico during the month of September in opposition to the appointment of a continental American, [redacted] as Chancellor of the University, reveals the intensity of the feeling which still exists among some members of the Nationalist Party against continental Americans on the Island and against the United States Government in Puerto Rico.

In this matter, reference is made to the letter from the San Juan Office to the Bureau dated September 10, 1941, San Juan file 100-3, and the radiogram from the San Juan Office to the Bureau dated September 12, 1941, San Juan file 100-3, concerning this matter.

Since information indicates that the Nationalist Party will probably resume activities upon the return of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS to Puerto Rico, the matter is being outlined in detail for the Bureau's information. It appears to be very certain that [redacted], who is the leader of the Nationalist Party and [redacted] when the entire organization looks up, will not sign the [redacted] contemplated by the United States Government under his [redacted] release from the Penitentiary. The other four Nationalists who are presently in Puerto Rico did not sign these papers and it seems to be part of the martyrdom of these Nationalists to continue to flaunt the Government of the United States.

Letter to the Bureau October 9, 1941

It is my feeling that if PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS returns to the Island under the same conditions as the others returned, he will be met at the pier by a tremendous crowd of people and a number of inflammatory banners about his martyrdom will appear, and a general unrest which occurs when any of these Nationalists come out into the open, is sure to develop.

It seems to me that the policy of sending him down here in spite of his refusal to sign the usual certificates in the Penitentiary will result in needless development of his popularity among the masses here. He will unquestionably follow the procedure of the other individuals and refuse to report to the Probation Officer, causing a great deal of unnecessary publicity and in my belief, it is possible that the whole situation will develop violence which would be very unfortunate at this time in Puerto Rico where attempts are being made to develop friendliness between the continentals and the Puerto Ricans.

If it would be possible in Washington to determine finally whether CAMPOS is to be released in spite of his refusal to comply with the Government regulations, or whether he is to be returned to the prison if he does not comply, it would avoid a lot of needless unrest and turmoil in Puerto Rico at this time.

Very truly yours,

ROGER F. GLEASON
Special Agent in Charge

RFG:JMD

AIR MAIL

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

San Juan, Puerto Rico
October 29, 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5
R56/BT3/125

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
Bureau File 62-7721

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter of the San Juan Field Division to the Bureau dated October 9, 1941 and attention is called to the fact that no additional information has been received indicating that any change has been made in the plan to release Pedro Albizu Campos from the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia on November 6, 1941. If he is released on this date, he will arrive in San Juan on November 10, 1941.

It has come to the attention of the San Juan Field Division, however, through an informant who has joined the Nationalist Party for the purpose of securing information for the Bureau, that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS does not intend to sign the necessary certificates promising to report to the Probation Officer in San Juan upon his arrival here. This informant further states that the present leaders of the Party in Puerto Rico plan to hold an extensive celebration with speeches and parades to greet Pedro Albizu Campos when he leaves the boat. These speeches will doubtless be inflammatory in an effort to incite the emotion of the people behind the cause of Nationalism. In the event that the United States Government attempts to force Pedro Albizu Campos to sign the certificate promising to report to the Probation Officer, or re-incarcerates him for violation of his probation, the leaders of the Nationalist Party plan an extensive campaign of propaganda through South America in an effort to gain their support and to incite animosity against the so-called imperialistic methods of the United States government among the Latin people.

105-11898-57

Our informant further states that the present leaders of the Nationalist Party have a plan by which they will even make formal notification of this incident to the German government so that the German press may make an official denunciation of American ~~'colonial' politics.~~

COPY DESTROYED
14 MAY 26 1980

RECORDED

INDEXED

62-7721-284

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
7 NOV 1 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

b7C, b7D

The informant above mentioned is [redacted] who has recently been investigated by the San Juan Field Division as the principal subject in an impersonation case, and he is presently awaiting trial in the United States District Court in San Juan. The reliability of his information may, therefore, be questioned, since he is probably extremely anxious to cooperate as much as possible. Nevertheless the information supplied by this informant agrees in substance with rumors which have been circulated about Puerto Rico and with less details than that furnished by other informants of the San Juan Field Division.

This information is being called to the attention of the Bureau as a supplement to the facts contained in the letter of the San Juan Field Division dated October 9, 1941, which suggests that an effort be made in Washington to determine whether PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS will be released in spite of the fact that he will doubtless refuse to comply with the regulations of the parole board requiring that he sign a certificate promising to report to the probation officer subsequent to his release.

Very truly yours

Roger F. Gleason

Roger F. Gleason
Special Agent in Charge

RFG:DOR:CEH
70-4
100-3

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

JAC:mdd ~~62-7723-241~~ November 6, 1941

105-11898-57

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-5 RJC/BTS/RW
ON 5/4/81

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

~~62-7723-241~~ 6082
2-19-23 gt

My dear Mr. Berle:

With further reference to my letter dated November 3, 1941, concerning Pedro Albizu Campos, who formerly headed the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico and who was sentenced on July 31, 1936, to serve six years in a Federal penitentiary for inciting rebellion and insurrection, I am now in receipt of information from a confidential source, the reliability of which is unknown, indicating that the present leaders of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico plan to hold an extensive celebration with speeches and parades to greet Campos when he leaves the boat upon his arrival in San Juan on November 10, 1941.

It is also reported by the same confidential source that in the event the United States Government attempts to force Campos to sign a certificate promising to report to the Probation Officer upon his arrival in San Juan or reincarcerate him for violation of his probation, the present leaders of the Nationalist Party plan an extensive propaganda campaign through South America in an effort to gain support and to incite animosity against the United States Government among the South and Latin American people.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF ~~Declassified~~ DATE 3-27-77 ~~8805~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Bacon
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Nellomon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
NOV 10 1941
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
NOV 10 10 17 AM '41
F B I

NOV 10 1 25 PM '41
RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
F B I
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

The confidential source further relates that the present leaders of the Nationalist Party also have a plan whereby they will make formal notification of this incident to the German Government so that the German press may make an official denunciation of American "colonial" politics.

Sincerely yours,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

28986

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

28987

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____
_____

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JAC:mdd
62-7721-276

December 3, 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5
RJG/BTS/ALS

[redacted]

b7C

[redacted]

RECORDED

[redacted]

CH-18

SENT FROM D. C.

The Nationalist Party under Campos had for its objective the [illegible] of Puerto Rico, which [illegible] to be obtained by any means, including [illegible] the overthrow and rebellion. Campos was President of this Party for seven years prior to his overthrow, during which time he made innumerable inflammatory speeches against the alleged intervention of the United States in Island affairs. He published a revolutionary magazine entitled "El Palenque," which advocated the use of armed force, if necessary, to insure the evacuation of the Island by Americans. He even went so far as to call for universal conscription to obtain his end and in conformance with his [illegible] was elected on [illegible] every term on the Island between January 7, 1926 and January 22, 1936. As a result of such [illegible] more than 10,000 men were enlisted in the so-called "Liberation Army of the Republic." Campos appointed military [illegible] and instructions were given the recruits in the basic principles of warfare.

The activities of Campos and the Nationalist Party culminated in the assassination of the American Chief of Police, Colonel E. Francis Riggs, in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on February 23, 1936.

On April 2, 1936, a Federal Grand Jury sitting at San Juan, Puerto Rico, returned an indictment against Campos and others charging violations of [illegible] 4, 6, 7 and 11 of Title 22, United States Code, involving a conspiracy to [illegible] insurrection and rebellion. On July 31, 1936, [illegible] and fines were found guilty on all three counts in the indictment and sentences were imposed upon the following persons:

Pedro Albizu Campos — sentenced to serve six years, in addition to which he received a suspended sentence of two years and was placed on probation for five years.

Julio H. Velazquez — sentenced to serve four years, in addition to which he received a [illegible] and was placed on probation for four years.

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These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

[redacted] - [redacted] four years, to run concurrent with [redacted] and was placed on probation for four years.

[redacted] - [redacted] and was placed on probation for four years.

[redacted] - [redacted] and was placed on probation for four years.

[redacted] - [redacted] and was placed on probation for four years.

[redacted] - [redacted] and was placed on probation for four years.

[redacted] - [redacted] and was placed on probation for four years.

522-C1

[redacted] b7C

San Juan, Puerto Rico, also recently advised the San Juan Office of this Bureau that Juan Alamo, Julio Pinto Gandia, Santiago Nieves Maldonado, and Raimundo Diaz Pacheco, four Nationalists, were conditionally released from the United States Penitentiaries at Leavenworth, Kansas and Terre Haute, Indiana, on September 16, 1941. Alamo and Gandia refused to sign the necessary certificates promising to report to the Probation Officer upon their arrival in San Juan and to comply with the provisions of their conditional release. They refused to report to the Probation Officer upon arrival in San Juan, thereby violating their conditional release, and have been incarcerated in the San Juan District Jail, pending a decision of the Parole Board. Maldonado and Pacheco signed statements on September 10, 1941, prior to leaving the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, declaring that they refused to recognize the authority of the United States Government and, accordingly, refused to register under the Selective Service Law. Prosecution in these two cases is contemplated by the United States Attorney.

I thought you would be interested in the above information as there is a possibility that Campos will refuse to sign the regulations authorized by the Government under his conditional release from the penitentiary, and also in view of the fact that the Nationalist Party will probably resume its activities upon the return of Campos to Puerto Rico.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

JAC:mdd
62-7721-276

November 8, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

With further reference to my memorandum dated November 3, 1941, concerning Pedro Albizu Campos, who formerly headed the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico and who was sentenced on July 31, 1936, to serve six years in a Federal penitentiary for inciting rebellion and insurrection, I am now in receipt of information from a confidential source, the reliability of which is unknown, indicating that the present leaders of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico plan to hold an extensive celebration with speeches and parades to greet Campos when he leaves the boat upon his arrival in San Juan on November 10, 1941.

It is also reported by the same confidential source that in the event the United States Government attempts to force Campos to sign a certificate promising to report to the Probation Officer upon his arrival in San Juan or reincarcerate him for violation of his probation, the present leaders of the Nationalist Party plan an extensive propaganda campaign through South America in an effort to gain support and to incite animosity against the United States Government among the South and Latin American people.

The confidential source further relates that the present leaders of the Nationalist Party also have a plan whereby they will make formal notification of this incident to the German Government so that the German press may make an official denunciation of American "colonial" politics.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Nelson
Mr. D. M. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Baron
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 7:14
DATE 11-10
BY B

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
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FBI
NOV 10

62-7721-276

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
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DATE 5/4/81 BY 58-5 [illegible]

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HEW:klb December 3, 1941

~~62-7721-282~~

RECORDED 105-11898-60

PERSONAL ~~AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

~~6020~~ 2-7721-27

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-8 RTJ/RLS

My dear Mr. Berle:

With further reference to my letters dated November 3, 1941 and November 8, 1941, concerning Pedro Albizu Campos, who formerly headed the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico, I wish to advise that information has been received to the effect that Campos was in fact not released on November 6, 1941 from the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

The San Juan Field Office of this Bureau has advised that Mr. Benjamin Overstreet, Warden of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, notified [redacted] United States Probation Officer at San Juan, Puerto Rico that Campos was scheduled for release at the expiration of his sentence, June 3, 1943. b7C

These data are furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RTJ/RLS

31353

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-5 RTJ/RLS
ON 5/4/81

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

9 DEC 30 1941

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 3 1941

DEC 3

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

San Juan, Puerto Rico
November 14, 1941

70-4

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
Bureau File 62-~~7121~~

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter from the San Juan Field Division to the Bureau dated October 9, 1941 and October 29, 1941 concerning the above named individual.

This is to advise that [redacted] in San Juan informed the San Juan Field Division that on the morning of November 3, 1941 PAULINO EDUARDO CASTRO a strong Nationalist leader visited him to state that when CAMPOS secured his conditional release he was planning to offer himself to the probation officer in San Juan upon his arrival here in order that he might be taken into custody and returned to the U. S. Penitentiary.

b7C

[redacted] said that upon receiving this information he immediately wired the Warden of the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, MR. BENJAMIN OVERSTREET, and that later in the day he received the following reply:

> "Albizu Campos #51298-A will not be released tomorrow. Scheduled for release expiration of sentence June 3, 1943."
>
> Signed OVERSTREET

This information has not been made public in Puerto Rico as yet. It is expected some repercussions will result in the Nationalist circles but the agitation will not be nearly so great as it would have been had ALBIZU CAMPOS been released and then taken once again into custody.

105-11898-60

RECORDED
INDEXED

62-~~7121~~

Very truly yours,

Roger F. Gleason

ROGER F. GLEASON
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 RCW/BTS/RW

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Atlanta, Georgia
December 18, 1941.

KEG:MW
70-72

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS;
INTERNAL SECURITY - M;
CUSTODIAL DETENTION CARDS
(Bureau File 62-7721)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of April 30, 1941, requesting supplemental information to be incorporated on custodial detention cards.

The above named subject is presently serving a sentence at the Atlanta Penitentiary for Conspiracy, Sedition, and Inciting Insurrection. A review of the file reflects that the subject was eligible for conditional release with good time on November 4, 1941. Warden JOSEPH W. SANFORD, Atlanta Penitentiary, was recently requested to advise the possible release date for this subject and in a communication dated December 1, 1941, Warden SANFORD advises that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS has forfeited all statutory good time allowance and is now scheduled for release at the maximum expiration of his sentence, June 3, 1943.

This information is submitted for the completion of your file.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-3
836/875/120

RECORDED 100-11819-61

Very truly yours,

DEC 21 1941

F. R. HAMMACK,
Special Agent in Charge.

4 JAN 3 1942

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
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☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

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FBI/DOJ

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JTM:mmh
~~62-7721-303~~
105-11898-63

CONFIDENTIAL

April 7, 1972

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

b1 [redacted] (C)

5/4/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY ~~SP-5 RJG/BTJ/JJS~~
REASON-FCIM II ~~1-2.4.2~~ 3
DATE OF REVIEW ~~5/4/91~~

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

4-12-00
CLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA-MLB
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X1
admin.

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
APR 8 12 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

Marcantonio asked Governor Tugwell
To free PEVEY Albizu Campos
says that the Nationalist Party endorses President Roosevelt's ideals
Declares that granting Albizu Campos a pardon would strengthen the confidence of the people

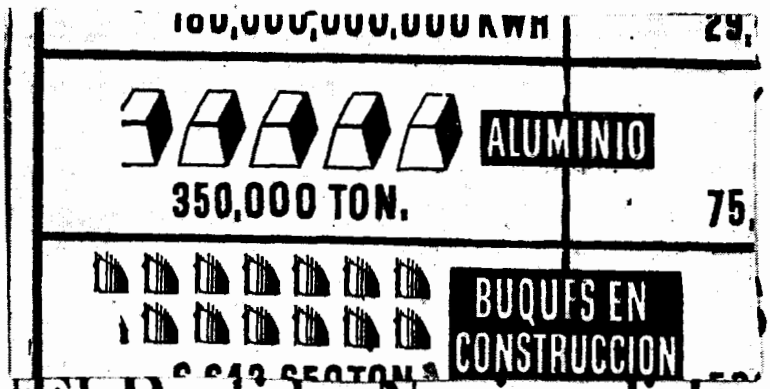
Marcantonio, representative belonging to American Labor Party, writes the Governor of Puerto Rico, telling him that by granting pardons to Albizu Campos and other Puerto Ricans now in the federal prison at Atlanta, the unity among the people here would be made stronger. He insists that the Nationalist Party approves of the President's "Good Neighbor" policy.

105-11898-64

RECORDED
MAR 9
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 R3d/RSW

MAR 2

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.



El Partido Nacionalista ha expresado su endoso a ideales de Roosevelt dice

Será de mucho valor la excarcelación de Albizu Campos para aumentar la confianza del pueblo

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 16 (AP). — El representante Vito Marcantonio, de Nueva York, perteneciente al partido Laborista Americano, dió a la publicidad en el día de hoy la siguiente carta que dirigió al Gobernador de Puerto Rico, Hon. Rexford G. Tugwell:

"Mi querido Gobernador:

Me dirijo a usted en este momento para pedirle su más favorable actuación en favor de don Pedro Albizu Campos y de sus demás compañeros portorriqueños que cumplen condena en la penitenciaría Federal de Atlanta, porque es mi firme creencia que la liberación de estos hombres será de gran contribución para la unidad del pueblo de Puerto Rico, unidad que es necesario en estos momentos en que peleamos una guerra contra los poderes del Eje.

Como usted sabe, el partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico ha expresado su endoso decidido a "los ideales mantenidos por el Presidente Roosevelt en la conferencia del Atlántico y a la política de Buena Vecindad adoptada por el Departamento de Estado bajo su amplio liderato". Me parece a mí q. la excarcelación de Albizu Campos y sus colegas, dentro de los principios de la conferencia del Atlántico, sería de mucho valor para aumentar la confianza del pueblo de Puerto Rico en la justicia de la Democracia que sustenta nuestro gobierno. En este sentido tal excarcelación sería una contribución directamente ecaminada a fortalecer nuestros esfuerzos en esta guerra.

Con la esperanza de que usted habrá de usar su influencia en cualquier sentido propio para conseguir el perdón de estos hombres, quedo de usted,

Sinceramente,

VITO MARCANTONIO".

Jill

La Correspondencia
San Juan, P.R.
February 16, 1942

/Albizu Campos/

70-4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5
RJC/RJ/RU

ENCLOSURE
105-11818-64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

JVB/FWR/JPS:PW

November 3, 1942

Re: [illegible] 65
[illegible] CAMPOS
[illegible] SECURITY

File # ~~62-7721-338~~ [illegible]
Lab. # 91928
91929
91930

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/81 BY 58-5
12536/81/5/20

Examination requested by: ATLANTA

Reference: letter 10-9-42

Examination requested: Document-Cryptographic-[illegible]

Specimens: BLAINE
RALSTON
STANLEY

62-7721-338 Q1 A post card postmarked "Brooklyn, N. Y. Oct. 3, 1942", bearing a foreign handwritten message beginning "Geburtag fosta of Jhon Bull's ...".

Result of Examination:

The handwriting on the post card designated as Q1 was searched through the Laboratory's File of Writings pertaining to National Security without effecting an identification.

An appropriate photographic copy is being added to this file for future reference.

Specimen Q1 was examined for cryptographic messages, but none was found. However, it is possible that a code message, apparent only to one who knew the key, is contained in this card.

The above specimen was examined for the presence of secret ink with negative results.

The original evidence submitted for examination, Q1, is being returned to your office herewith. Photographic copies of Specimen Q1 are being transmitted to your office and to the New York and San Juan field divisions herewith in accordance with your request.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 5 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 - Atlanta - Enclosure - Registered Mail
1 - New York - Enclosure
1 - San Juan - Enclosure
1 - Laboratory

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

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FRH:GG
70-72

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
501 Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia
October 9, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting to the Bureau herewith a card postmarked at Brooklyn, New York, October 3, 1942, at 7:00 P. M., addressed to "CARLO DON PEDRO CAMPO, Casa Manaana, U. S. Bastile or Jail, Atlanta, Georgia". This individual is identical with PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS mentioned in the report of Special Agent E. K. THOMPSON, dated at San Juan, Puerto Rico, December 22, 1939, entitled, "Communist Party, U. S. A., PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS - Registration, Agents of Foreign Principals".

CAMPOS is scheduled for release from the United States Penitentiary on June 3, 1943, and it is noted that a custodial detention card on CAMPOS is being maintained in an inactive status.

In view of the strange data contained on this card, the same is being transmitted to the Bureau for appropriate examination with the request that photostatic copies be made for the files of the Atlanta, New York and San Juan Field Offices after appropriate laboratory examinations for secret handwriting, hidden messages, etc., have been made.

Very truly yours,

F. R. HAMMACK
Special Agent in Charge

COPIES DESTROYED 6/7/60 #2

Enclosure

cc - New York
San Juan

RECORDED 105-11894-65

F B I

OCT 12 1942

OCT 23 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/4/81 BY SP-3 R36/BJM/RW

OWA GA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/87 BY SP-5 RJL/BTJ/RW

FBI NYC 4-27-43 4-30 PM

DIRECTOR

ADDLE

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO. JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER HAS REQUESTED PERMISSION OF US PROBATION OFFICER, SDNY TO VISIT PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS AT US P ATLANTA OSTENSIBLY TO PERSUADE CAMPOS TO AGREE TO SIGNING CONDITIONS OF PROBATION. THIS REQUEST REFERRED TO DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS, WASHINGTON, DC FOR DECISION WHO SUGGESTED THAT CORRETJER MAKE APPLICATION TO DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS FOR THIS PERMISSION. ALSO US PROBATION ADVISES MAY RETURN CORRETJER TO PRISON FOR VIOLATION OF CONDITIONS OF PROBATION IF ENOUGH EVIDENCE OCOLLECTED.

CONROY

EHOLD

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SDD:CM
61-36

Atlanta, Georgia
April 30, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-4-81 BY SP5 RJK/SD

Director, FBI

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;
LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ;
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS;
INTERNAL SECURITY-R.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ, former leaders of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, are scheduled to be released from the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta on June 3, 1943, upon the completion of their sentences of six years for Conspiracy, Sedition, and Inciting a Riot. It is noted that each of these individuals has four years probation to follow the completion of their sentence on June 3, 1943.

Mr. JOSEPH W. SANFORD, Warden of the United States Penitentiary, advises that both CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ have declared their intention of remaining in this country. CAMPOS has stated that it is his intention to go to Washington, D. C., where he intends to reside and carry on his work in connection with the Nationalist Party, of which he is the president. Mr. SANFORD further advised that VELAZQUEZ has stated that upon his release he intends to visit his son, who is confined in the United States Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and then proceed to New York City.

It should be noted in connection with this that JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER, who was released from the United States Penitentiary on June 3, 1942, proceeded to New York City where he is presently residing.

Both CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ when eligible for parole in March, 1940, refused to sign parole applications and gave as the reason for their refusal the contention that the United States Court had no jurisdiction in Puerto Rico and that if they signed any form acknowledging any kind of supervision by any branch of the United States Government, they would be acknowledging the jurisdiction of the United States Court over them. Both CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ refused to consider a conditional release from the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta on the same grounds that they refused to make application for parole.

A review of the prison file of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, U. S. Penitentiary Registry Number 51298, reflected that CAMPOS was elected president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico at their annual convention on February 28, 1943, at Caguas, Puerto Rico, and that JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER was elected

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secretary general of the Party.

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was born September 12, 1891, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, received his A.B. degree from Harvard in 1916 and his L.L.B. degree from Harvard in 1921. CAMPOS was married on July 8, 1922, to LAURA MENESES at Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico.

LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ was born February 12, 1891, in Ponce, Puerto Rico. He received an A.B. degree in Spanish schools. He claims as his occupation that of a commissioned merchant. His son, JULIO HECTOR VELAZQUEZ, is presently confined in the United States Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

When VELAZQUEZ was sentenced to a term of six years for Conspiracy, Sedition, and Inciting Insurrection on July 31, 1936, in Puerto Rico, he was treasurer of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

The above information is being furnished to the Bureau in order that the Bureau may be advised of the release date of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ from the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta.

No further investigation is being conducted in this matter in the absence of instructions from the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

F. B. HAMMACK
Special Agent in Charge

cc: New York
San Juan

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO — SAN JUAN FILE NO. 100-3906

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO	5/26/43	5/18,19,20/43	CARL E. STANFORD WS

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, with aliases: Pedro Albizu Campos, Pedro Albizu.	INTERNAL SECURITY - M CUSTODIAL DETENTION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, born 9/12/91 at Ponce, P. R., American Citizen, President of the NATIONALIST PARTY-PUERTO RICO. Was commander-in-chief of the "Liberating Army of the Republic of Puerto Rico" in 1936. Sentenced to six years U.S. penitentiary on 7/31/36 for conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States in Puerto Rico by force. Release scheduled for 6/3/43 from U. S. penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

- P -

DETAILS: This case is being opened to report the background of the Subject so that he may be considered for custodial detention inasmuch as he is scheduled to be released on June 3, 1943 from the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

DEFERRED RECORDING

NAME, ADDRESS and OCCUPATION

PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS formerly resided in Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico, until 1936. He is presently incarcerated in the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. However, informants have advised that he expects to proceed to New York City to stay for an indefinite period upon his release. His occupation in Puerto Rico was that of an attorney and president of the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO.

DATE, PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP

[redacted] made available to the reporting agent a copy of the Subject's birth certificate. The birth of the Subject is reported in Folio 138, Book 13, No. 845, in the Bureau of Vital

b7C

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		105-11898-67

RECORDED & INDEXED

16 MAY 89

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 Bureau
2 New York
1 ONI San Juan
1 MID San Juan
3 San Juan

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—203

Statistics at Ponce, Puerto Rico. The record revealed that he was born September 12, 1891 in Barrio Machuelo Abajo, Ponce, Puerto Rico. The birth certificate stated that he was a recognized son of ALEJANDRO ALBIZU-ROMERO and of his mother, JULIANA CAMPOS. However, the records showed that his parents were never married. [redacted] advised that Subject was an American citizen.

b7C

FAMILY

[redacted], Assistant United States Probation Officer, San Juan, Puerto Rico, stated that a review of his records revealed that the Subject's father, ALEJANDRO ALBIZU-ROMERO, was born in 1842 at Ponce, Puerto Rico. He was a sugar planter and a deputy collector of customs. He had a college education and was considered a cultured person. Subject's paternal grandfather was ANTONIO ALBIZU-ORDONEZ, and the Subject paternal grandmother was RITA ROMERO-MOLINA. ALEJANDRO ALBIZU-ROMERO married ANTONIA TORRES in 1917 and she was believed to be in New York City at the present time. Subject's father died in 1920 in Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Subject's mother, JULIANA CAMPOS, was born in 1862 in Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico. Subject's maternal grandmother was MARIA CAMPOS. JULIANA CAMPOS was never married to ALEJANDRO ALBIZU ROMERO. She died in 1892 as a result of complications upon the birth of the Subject.

Subject's wife, LAURA MENESES-DEL-CARPIO was born on March 31, 1899 in Arequipa, Peru, according to her application for a passport at the Passport Division of the Governor's House, San Juan, Puerto Rico. Her father was JUAN ROSAS MENESES, who was born in 1856 in Peru. Her mother was EMILIA DEL-CARPIO. She lived in Peru until 1922 when she came to Puerto Rico and married the Subject on July 8, 1922 in Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico. By this marriage there were three children: PEDRO ALBIZU-MENESES, born 3/26/24 in Ponce, Puerto Rico, now in Lima, Peru; ROSA EMILIA ALBIZU-MENESES, born 8/31/25 in Ponce, Puerto Rico, now in Lima, Peru; and LAURA ESPERANZA ALBIZU-MENESES, born 10/16/27 in Peru and still located at Lima, Peru.

EDUCATION

Subject attended elementary school in Ponce, Puerto Rico and graduated from high school in 1906. At that time he admired American traditions so much that CHARLES H. TERRY, United States Commissioner of Elections, San Juan, Puerto Rico, at the present time, became interested the Subject and through a collection financed the Subject so that he could attend Harvard University. He attended from 1912 to 1916 and obtained a B.A. degree. After the war he returned in 1919 and attended until 1921 the Harvard Law School, from which he obtained an L.L.B. degree.

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MILITARY RECORD

b7C [redacted] advised that his records showed that Subject volunteered to serve in the United States Army on May 7, 1917 while he was still in the United States. He was promoted to a first lieutenant and sent to Puerto Rico where he served in the 375th Infantry. He was honorably discharged in April, 1919.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

CHARLES H. TERRY, Commissioner of Elections, San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised that he had been responsible for the education of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. He stated that Subject's anti-American attitude began in 1918 when the Subject was in the Army assigned to a negro regiment, which he resented inasmuch as Puerto Ricans claim themselves to be of the white race. When he was transferred to Puerto Rico he was again assigned to a negro Puerto Rican regiment. The Subject objected to this treatment to no avail inasmuch as a board of physicians composed of Americans and Puerto Ricans concluded, after an examination, that the Subject was a mulatto. Mr. TERRY said that the decision of the board embittered ALBIZU CAMPOS to such an extent that he began then to hate America and Americans. After the war, when he had returned from Harvard Law School, the Subject joined the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO which had as its aims and purposes the complete and unconditional independence of Puerto Rico by any means whatsoever, including force if necessary.

PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS testified in the United States District Court at his trial in 1936 that he had been elected President of the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO at a national convention of the Party held in San Juan, Puerto Rico on May 11, 1930. At that time he stated that he was also President of the national council of the Party which was composed of representatives from various districts of the island of Puerto Rico. The NATIONALIST PARTY began to flourish, and in 1932 the Party held seventy-eight meetings and ten parades during this year. At the national elections in 1932 the Nationalist Party polled only 5,257 votes out of a total of 383,657 votes cast in the election. This was the last time that the Party voted in any election.

On April 16, 1932 while the legislature of Puerto Rico was in session, a meeting of the NATIONALIST PARTY was held in San Juan, at which the Subject and other Party leaders were speaking. It is stated that the Subject incited the audience to march on the Capitol building in an effort to force the legislature to adopt the Nationalist flag as the Puerto Rican flag. The crowd jammed the stairway in the building so that it collapsed and one man was killed while twelve others were injured. This was the first act of violence which is credited to the Party.

b7C, b7D In 1933 [redacted] San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised, the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO printed a $200,000

issue of bonds in the name of the Republic of Puerto Rico on which appeared the photograph of the Subject. These bonds were signed by PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, President; M. RIVERA-MATOS, Treasurer; and A. RUIZ-MORALES, Secretary. The bonds were issued in various denominations with the promise to pay the money back in gold as soon as the Republic of Puerto Rico was declared.

[redacted] Insular Police, San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised that the records showed that a series of bombings, which were credited to the NATIONALIST PARTY, took place in 1935. He said that on January 1, 1935 a bomb exploded in the National City Bank of San Juan. On July 4, 1935 a bomb exploded in the United States Post Office, and another one in the Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration building. On July 26, 1935 a bomb exploded in the United States Post Office at Puerta de Tierra, San Juan, Puerto Rico. On August 4, 1935 a bomb exploded at the American-owned telephone company, San Juan, Puerto Rico. On August 21, 1935 a bomb exploded outside the Insular Police station in Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico. [redacted] stated that considerable damage was done to all of these buildings, but that fortunately no one had been killed.

b7C
b7D

When the Subject's home was searched in 1936 after his arrest, a carbon copy of one of the Subject's speeches which he gave at Canovanas, Puerto Rico on August 11, 1935, was found. One of the statements contained was as follows: "There is no reason that there should be postponed for a moment the duty to impose independence by force of arms if it should be necessary."

Another passage from the same speech is as follows:

> "Great interests are not defended with words. The word has a great transcendency, but it is the facts that count, and the country must be certain that we are disposed to seal with life the last words spoken by our lips. The country has to arm itself. Independence is attained with arms in one's hand. The country has to arm itself. Each man in Puerto Rico must lend himself to defend its honor so that heroism will kiss them, so that they have no frailty, so that treason is dead, he is dead, in the history, on account of his cowardice."

On October 20, 1935 PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS made a radio speech at Maunabo, Puerto Rico in which he stated:

> "Some night, here, we will rise. We do not fear them. We have not seen the Yankee kindness; there is nothing more than banditry, the ruin of an entire country. There must be placed into the hand of each Puerto Rican a dagger, an arm in order that he may make valid the rights of his country; they may tremble today, but tomorrow the fright will have passed."

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In this same speech he insulted the students of the University of Puerto Rico calling the girls prostitutes and the boys sissies. As a result of this speech, the students of the University decided to hold a mass meeting of protest at the University to declare PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS "persona non grata."

The Insular Police, fearing some sort of interference at the students' meeting, prepared to defend the students. While the meeting was taking place, five members of the Nationalist Party drove up to the gates of the University in an automobile. One of the policemen recognized them and asked the driver for his driver's license. He did not have a license so two officers mounted the running boards of the car and told them to continue to the police station for questioning. Without any warning, RAMON S. PAGAN, the driver, took out his automatic pistol and shot the policeman who was standing on the left running board. The police car following the car in which the Nationalists were proceeding then opened fire on the Nationalists killing four out of five. Six automatics were recovered by the police from the automobile of the Nationalists in addition to one stamped "property of the U.S.Government."

At the funeral services of the four Nationalists who were killed, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS referred to them as martyrs and called upon the NATIONALIST PARTY to swear vengeance against the police who were tools of the Americans. In June 1936, ORLANDO COLON, one of the insular policemen who had taken part in the killing of the Nationalists at the University was shot through the back as he was entering his own home, the last shot being fired at him as he fell into the arms of his wife.

On November 2, 1935 Subject gave a radio speech in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The censor at the radio station prohibited him from reading certain portions of his printed speech; however, the speech in its entirety was published in the newspaper "La Palabra" which was published by the NATIONALIST PARTY. A few of the censored sentences are as follows:

> "Nationalism has organized and mobilized the vital strength of Puerto Rico to encounter the enemy. The nation has passed from passive resistence to counter-attack. The nation will resort to arms for the purpose of repelling it and desolving it. The entire nation has condemned these killings and it is firm in its resolution that they will not repeat themselves. It is the plan to exterminate the Puerto Ricans. Nationalism has destroyed all Yankee inventions. The enemy has now left only the traditional arms of assassination. The country will vindicate the killings of its heroes, PAGAN, QUINONES, RODRIGUEZ-VEGA and SANTIAGO. The Yankee chief of police, Colonel FRANCIS RIGGS, had declared to the nation that there will be war. The Nationalism recognizes his frankness and picks up the glove. There will be war. War against the Yankees."

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In the newspaper "El Imparcial", published in San Juan, Puerto Rico, there appeared in the issue of January 8, 1936 the following article published in Spanish:

"ALBIZU CAMPOS ORDERS THE GENERAL RECRUITING AS A NECESSITY OF IMMEDIATE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Signed by Attorney Pedro Albizu Campos and Mr. Juan Antonio Corretjer, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Central Council of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, we have received a copy of the following decree:

DECREE OF THE NACIONAL COUNCIL

INASMUCH AS: At the last General and Public Assembly of the Nationalists which took place in the city of Caguas, universal compulsory military service was decreed as a necessity for the immediate National Defense;

THEREFORE: The National Council decrees: 1st- All Nationalists over eighteen years of age shall enroll in the corresponding book of registry open in each municipal council and will sign said book and the page of military service in accordance with instructions from circulars from the office of the General Secretary. 2nd- The enlistment will be carried out according to the terms of the circulars from the office of the General Secretary during the fortnight between the 7th of January, 1936 and the 22nd of January, 1936.

Given at San Juan, Puerto Rico, the 1st day of January, 1936, the sixty-eighth of the Proclamation of the Republic.

The National Council,
P. Albizu Campos, President,
Juan Antonio Corretjer,
General Secretary."

----*----

These orders of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS were followed out and the Liberating Army of the Republic of Puerto Rico was organized. The cadets of this army trained with wooden guns and paraded through the streets of Puerto Rico. Nationalist leaders with military training, who had been in the United States Army, taught the cadets military tactics. The general instructor of military science was JOSE ENAMORADO CUESTA.

On February 23, 1936 Colonel FRANCIS RIGGS, the chief of the insular

police, was on his way home from church unarmed. Two members of the NATIONALIST PARTY, ELIAS BEAUCHAMP and HIRAM ROSADO, suddenly fired upon him without warning in an open street in San Juan, killing him almost instantly. The two individuals were later captured by the police and taken to the insular police headquarters. It is reported that while trying to escape they were killed.

COURT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST SUBJECT

On March 3, 1936 a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner, San Juan, Puerto Rico, charging the Subject, along with seven others, with conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico and to recruit an army for the same purpose, in violation of Sections 6, 7 and 88, Title 18, U.S.C.A. The others who were charged with this violation along with the Subject were: JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER, LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ, PABLO ROSADO ORTIZ, CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ, ERASMO VELAZQUEZ, JULIO H. VELAZQUEZ and JUAN GALLARDO SANTIAGO. On April 3, 1936 all were indicted by the federal grand jury, San Juan, Puerto Rico. On April 7, 1936 they were arraigned before the United States District Court in San Juan, Puerto Rico where they all entered pleas of not guilty and were released on $10,000 bond each. They were tried from July 14, 1936 to July 19, 1936, resulting in a mistrial. The retrial was held July 27 to July 31, 1936 at which time all were convicted.

During the trial ALBIZU CAMPOS alleged that when the treaty between Spain and the United States was signed in Paris, France in 1899, Puerto Rico was a sovereign, independent, and free nation. He stated that inasmuch as Puerto Rico was not a party to the treaty by which the United States invaded Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico was not bound to the terms of the treaty. He declared therefore that Puerto Rico is still sovereign in her national territory and that she is not a possession, property, or part of the United States, but that she is merely under military intervention of the United States.

The exact terms of each count of the indictment on which the Subject was convicted are as follows:

First Count: Conspiracy to overthrow, put down, and destroy by force the government of the United States and to oppose by force the authority of the government of the United States, specifically in violation of Title 18, Section 6, U.S.C.A.

Second Count: Conspiracy to incite rebellion and insurrection against the authority and the laws of the United States, specifically in violation of Title 18, Section 4, U.S.C.A.

Third Count: Conspiracy to recruit soldiers in Puerto Rico, to engage in armed hostility against the United States and to open in Puerto Rico recruiting stations for the enlistment of such soldiers to serve in armed hostility against the United States; specifically, in violation of Title 18, Sections 7 and 88 U.S.C.A.

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Subject was sentenced by federal judge ROBERT A. COOPER to six years on the first count; two years on the second count; and two years on the third count; sentence on the second and third count to be suspended and the Subject to be placed on probation for four years, to begin at the expiration of the sentence imposed on the first count.

Although Subject was convicted on July 31, 1936, he did not choose to begin serving his sentence inasmuch as wished to appeal his case. Nevertheless he was confined to the San Juan District Jail on July 31, 1936 until June 4, 1937. At this time he chose to begin serving his federal sentence inasmuch as his appeal had been denied. On November 4, 1941 he was offered a conditional release because of good behavior in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia; however, he refused to sign the conditional release papers inasmuch as he stated that he would not sign any papers of the United States Government, preferring to serve his entire sentence and not be under any obligation to the United States whatsoever.

b7C [redacted] Assistant United States Probation Officer, San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised that Subject's six year sentence would be completed on June 3, 1943, at which time he would be released. He advised that the Subject has already petitioned to be allowed to transfer his probation to the United States Probation Officer in New York City where he plans to reside immediately upon being released from the penitentiary.

The following is a physical description of the Subject obtained from the records of the United States Probation Officer at San Juan, Puerto Rico:

Sex	Male
Race	Mulatto
Age	51
Born	September 12, 1891
Birthplace	Ponce, Puerto Rico
Height	5' 8"
Weight	140 lbs.
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown

Copies of this report are being furnished to the local offices of ONI and MIS for their strictly confidential information.

- PENDING -

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Will contact the United States Probation Officer to ascertain the address of the Subject upon his release from U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia on June 3, 1943.

Will ascertain if the Subject has in his possession his Selective Service registration card which will be given him upon his release.

Will follow and report any activities on the part of the Subject concerning the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO in New York.

THE SAN JUAN FIELD DIVISION

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Will, upon advice of the New York Field Division that the Subject is planning to reside permanently in New York City, ask the Bureau to change the office of origin in this case to New York City.

Will, upon advice of the New York Field Division that the Subject is returning to Puerto Rico, follow and report all activities of the Subject in connection with his duties as President of the NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO.

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

CC-150

BUREAU OF INVESTIGA
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JPC:cgb

MAY 28, 1943

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

SAC,
ATLANTA

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO. ASCERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING RELEASE OF PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS FROM THE ATLANTA PENITENTIARY ON JUNE THIRD, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE AS TO WHETHER HE VOLUNTARILY REGISTERS FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE. IN THE COURSE OF YOUR INQUIRIES, WHICH SHOULD BE CONFINED TO INTERVIEWS WITH APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS OF THE PENITENTIARY, ASCERTAIN INTENDED DESTINATION OF CAMPOS. ADVISE BY TELETYPE OF ALL PERTINENT FACTS RELATIVE THERETO.

HOOVER.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 R36/B T3/2S

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Trosy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Hetleman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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RECORDED 105-11898-68

SENT VIA 5-01 P M Per MPB

copy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 2 1943

TELETYPE

FBI ATLANTA 6-2-43 9-00 PM CWT JVB

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK

ZARF. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ, NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, INTERNAL SECURITY. WARDEN JOSEPH W. SANFORD, USP, ATLANTA, ADVISES CAMPOS AND VELAZQUEZ TO BE RELEASED JUNE THREE, FORTYTHREE, BOTH HAVE BEEN REGISTERED UNDER SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT AND REGISTRATION CARD FORWARDED TO GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK. BOTH GAVE AS ADDRESS ON REGISTRATION CARD CARE OF CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO, TWENTY VESEY STREET, NEW YORK CITY. BOTH ARE TO REPORT TO [redacted] USPO, NEW YORK CITY. NEUHAUSER OF MARCANTONIOS OFFICE TO ACCOMPANY SUBJECTS FROM ATLANTA TO NEW YORK CITY.

b7C

HAMMACK

ACK IN ORDER PLS

DIRECTOR

10-00 PM OK FBI WASH AB

NY OK FBI NYC HH

DISC PLS

VV

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5 [illegible]

105-11898
NOT RECORDED
119 JAN 31 1950

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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JPC:MIP
6/4/43
~~62-1721~~
105-11898-✓

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DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5
RJG/BT 3/12/5

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

I thought you would be interested in the following information contained in the files of this Bureau relative to the collaboration of United States Congressman Vito Marcantonio with the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, an organization which admittedly has as its primary purpose the overthrow of the United States Government by force of arms and the utilization of other revolutionary tactics if necessary.

Congressman Marcantonio has actively supported the Party since it became active in Puerto Rico during the early '30's. He is said to have requested Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper at San Juan, Puerto Rico, to postpone the trial of Pedro Albizu Campos and the seven other Nationalists, who were subsequently found guilty of conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government, in order that he might aid in their defense. He likewise argued a motion for a new trial for these convicted Nationalists on the grounds that the jury returning the verdict of guilty was prejudiced.

Congressman Marcantonio is known to have addressed numerous meetings in the Lower Harlem Section of New York City, wherein he pledged to exert every effort to bring about the release of numerous members of the captioned Party who were convicted of the above mentioned violation, as well as other Nationalists who were found guilty of attempting to assassinate Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper and Governor Blanton Winship in Puerto Rico. During the course of his public addresses, he has severely criticised the conduct of the United States Attorney and the Federal Court in San Juan for the manner in which the trials of these Puerto Rican Nationalists were held.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

It has been definitely established that this Congressman petitioned the Director of the United States Office of Probation in Washington, D. C., to allow various leaders of the Party to proceed to New York City subsequent to their release from United States penitentiaries. It is likewise known that the International Labor Defense, a Communist front organization which is headed by Congressman Marcantonio, furnished money to Juan Antonio Corretjer, the head of the New York Chapter of the subject Party, in order that Corretjer might visit Campos at the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Congressman Marcantonio was the principal speaker at the inauguration of "Pueblos Hispanos," which is the propaganda organ for the New York Chapter of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. The following is

JUN 20 1950

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an excerpt from the address given by the Congressman on that occasion:

> "The launching of this paper is the equivalent to the arrival of a large assortment of planes on the battlefront. . . We are struggling to defeat Imperialism forever, but they are keeping the great Don Campos in jail and Puerto Rico in shackles. Once blood is let loose for that freedom, then we shall have freedom. Viva la Republica de Puerto Rico!"

Information made available to the Bureau by the warden of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, reflects that when Pedro Albizu Campos and Luis F. Velazquez completed the service of their sentences at that institution on June 3, 1943, they advised that any mail directed to them should be forwarded to Congressman Marcantonio in New York City. At the time the warden made this information available, he stated that it had been reported to him that a representative of Congressman Marcantonio's office had made arrangements to accompany the aforementioned individuals from Atlanta to New York City immediately following their release.

Although no action is being taken by this Bureau relative to the aforementioned activities of Congressman Marcantonio, this Bureau's investigation of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico is continuing. You will be apprised of any additional pertinent data resulting from these inquiries as they are received.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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RECORDED

JPC:cgb
7/15/43

100-[illegible]-69

Date:

To: Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: (1) NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

In order to supplement the data previously made available to you concerning the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, there are attached copies of the following investigative reports:

1. Report of Special Agent S. Donald Durfee, dated May 28, 1943 at Atlanta, Georgia, entitled "Pedro Albizu Campos; Juan Antonio Corretjer."

2. Report of Special Agent S. Donald Durfee, dated June 19, 1943 at Atlanta, Georgia, entitled "Pedro Albizu Campos; Luis F. Velazquez."

3. Report of Special Agent Lorenzo B. Anderson, Jr., dated June 23, 1943 at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, entitled "Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico."

4. Report of Special Agent C. Dallas Hobley, dated June 24, 1943 at Washington, D. C., entitled "[redacted] et al; Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico."

5. Report of Special Agent John E. Hansell, dated July 9, 1943 at New York, New York, entitled "Pedro Albizu Campos, with aliases."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUL 16 1943
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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R36/BT3/RS

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY FILE NO. 61-36

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	5-28-43	5-18,26-43	S. DONALD DURFEE GG

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PEDRO ALIBIZU CAMPOS; JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER	INTERNAL SECURITY, CUSTODIAL DETENTION - PR

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CORRETJER permitted to visit CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ on 5-11-43 in an effort to pursuade CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ to accept probation upon their release from the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, on 6-3-43. CAMPOS indicated that he was unwilling to accept probation and believed that he should be released unconditionally. CAMPOS, if released unconditionally, will go to Mexico. If not released unconditionally, will return to Puerto Rico to appear before court in an effort to have probation set aside.

DEFERRED RECORDING

REFERENCE: Teletype from New York City dated May 17, 1943.

DETAILS:

Reference is made to New York teletype dated May 17, 1943, in which it was requested that the conversation between CORRETJER and VELAZQUEZ on May 12, 1943, be determined from the Warden of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. JOSEPH W. SANFORD, Warden, United States Penitentiary, advised that JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER was permitted to visit PEDRO ALIBIZU CAMPOS and LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ on May 11, 1943, at the direction of Mr. BENNETT, Director of the Bureau of Prisons. Mr. SANFORD indicated that the purpose of the visit was to permit CORRETJER to pursuade CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ to accept probation upon their release from the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, on June 3, 1943. Mr. SANFORD advised that the visit was held before

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 105-11-1-61 SE

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5 - Bureau
5 - New York City
2 - Atlanta

cc-Boyle 7/15/43

18 MAY 3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/4/81 BY SP-5

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

a prison official and that CAMPOS requested CORRETJER to outline his situation in New York City. CORRETJER stated to CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ that he had obtained employment in New York City with a fur shop upon his release from the United States Penitentiary and is presently doing newspaper work on a Graphic Weekly. b7C CORRETJER advised that [redacted] in New York City, is very cooperative and intelligent and that the only requirement of his probation is that he must report monthly his location to the Probation Office. CORRETJER further pointed out that he was unrestricted as to his political activities.

CAMPOS in reply to CORRETJER stated that at the present time he could not see his way clear to submitting even technically to probation. CAMPOS stated that he was in hopes that the United States Government, in view of the Atlantic Charter, would see its way clear to releasing him unconditionally from the United States Penitentiary. CAMPOS indicated that if he were released unconditionally he would prefer to be released to Mexico for a rest period and that he would then join his family in Lima, Peru.

VELAZQUEZ advised CORRETJER that if CAMPOS was released unconditionally from the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, that he would be glad to accept probation and residence in New York City under probation conditions similar to those of CORRETJER, but that otherwise he would necessarily stand beside CAMPOS in the event that CAMPOS was not released unconditionally from the United States Penitentiary. Both CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ indicated that if CAMPOS was not released unconditionally from the United States Penitentiary they would return to Puerto Rico to face the courts there with regard to their probationary term.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

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Rec'd 9:00 P.M. Memorandum 7-30-43

FBI ATLANTA [redacted] 5-30-43 5-17 PM EDC

DIRECTOR

SAC, NEW YORK CITY

ZARF. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, INTERNAL SECURITY, WARDEN JOSEPH W. [redacted] SANFORD, USP ATLANTA, ADVISED PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS IS SCEHDULED TO BE RELEASED ON JUNE THREE FORTYTHREE. CAMPOS HAS INDICATED THAT HE WILL WILLINGLY REGISTER UNDER THE SELECTIVE SERVICE AND TRAINING ACT ON DATE OF HIS RELEASE. BUREAU OF PRISONS, WASHINGTON D. C. HAVE NOT ADVISED PRISON AUTHORITIES OF THE PLANS FOR CAMPOS RELEASE AS YET. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED AS SOON AS PLANS CONEERNING CAMPOS RELEASE AND DESTINATION ARE AVAILABLE.

HAMMACK

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

DIRECTOR 6-26PM OK FBI WASH DC EF

OK FBI NYC WHS

DISC

60 JUL 23 1943

RECORDED & INDEXED D63

105-11898-70

4 JUL 27 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/4/81 BY 58-SCT6/BTJ/RW

JPC:cgb

CONFIDENTIAL

June 7, 1943

~~62-7721~~
105-11818 91

SAC, New York

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - PR

Dear Sir:

b2,b7D Reference is made to your letter dated May 31, 1943, wherein you requested authority to pay [redacted] the sum of [redacted] for the purpose of traveling to Atlanta, Georgia, with Julio Pinto Candia to meet Pedro Albizu Campos at the time of his release from the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta. (C) (U)

The authorization requested by you is hereby granted.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 4-17-00
admin

5/5/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY 58-5 RSW/RTJ/RLS
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/5/91

JUN 8 5 31 PM '43
RECEIVED READING ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 9 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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5/5/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY 38-3 RJB/BAW
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/5/91

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

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JMH:HGF
100-7689

May 31, 1943

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 2-15-91

Director, FBI

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 3-4-43

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - PR

Dear Sir:

b2
b7D

Authority is requested to pay [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, the sum of [redacted] for the purpose of traveling to Atlanta, Georgia with JULIO PINTO GANDIA to meet PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS who is to be released from the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta. CAMPOS will return to New York City with GANDIA and informant. ~~(C)~~ (U)

[redacted] advised that he had been invited by JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER and GANDIA to make this journey and although the informant is not a member of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, he has evidenced a great deal of interest in reference to the activities of the Party and their leaders. Informant reported that by making this journey he will be able to so ingratiate himself with CAMPOS and other Party leaders that he will be capable of obtaining valuable information in reference to the Party activities. ~~(C)~~ (U)

GANDIA and the informant plan to leave New York City June 1, 1943 at 8:00 A.M. from the Pennsylvania Station and upon their arrival in Atlanta to rent a hotel room. Here they will probably meet one ANTONIO CORRETJER who it is believed preceded them. On June 3, 1943 they will pick up CAMPOS from the United States Penitentiary and return to New York City with him arriving sometime Saturday, June 5, 1943. ~~(C)~~ (U)

The sum of [redacted] is requested in order to defray the informant's expenses and to partially compensate him for his financial loss due to his absence from his business.

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DECLASSIFIED BY SP4AJA-MLB
ON 4-17-00

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY
SAC

105-11818-71

RECORDED & INDEXED

F B I

26 JUN 2

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

C.I.F

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EX-34

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RECORDED ARA:FAW
62-7721-423

1072

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September 18, 1943

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-5 [illegible] JTW
ON 5/5/81

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR POUCH

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 2-17-92

[redacted] b2, b7D
(4)(4)

Re: Pedro Albizu Campos;
Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
Internal Security — Puerto Rico
Cuba Subversive Activities - M

5/5/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 [illegible] JTW
REASON FCIM, II, 2.4.2 d
DATE OF REVIEW 5/5/91

Reference is made to Bureau letter of June 17, 1943, setting out information concerning subject Campos, and requesting that an investigation be undertaken to determine the identities and activities of the principal members and adherents to the policies of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in Cuba.

A check of the Bureau files reflects receipt of no reply from you in this matter, and it is requested that a report be forwarded showing the results of your investigation to date.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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DATE 5/5/81 BY SP-8 [illegible]

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CONFIDENTIAL

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ARA:EMS
90-27
62-7721
Radiogram #383 from Havana
Intercept of letter dated 5-19-43 from
Ismael Vazquez to Eduardo Vazquez

105-11818-72

RECORDED

June 17, 1943

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DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA/MLB ON 4-17-00 Admin.

5/5/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 BJA/BTJ/ALS
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/5/91

5/5/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 BJA/BTJ/ALS
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/5/91

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
VIA DIPLOMATIC AIR POUCH

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 1-17-83

Re: Pedro Albizu Campos;
Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
Internal Security--Puerto Rico
Cuba Subversive Activities - W

Dear Sir: [redacted] b2, b7D (W)

Reference is made to your radiogram dated June 5, 1943 concerning Pedro Albizu Campos and requesting advice as to whether Campos plans to stop over in Havana, Cuba en route to Puerto Rico. (W)

As a matter of background information concerning Campos, you are advised that this individual is reported to have been engaged in activities of a radical nature dating back to World War I, at which time Campos expressed bitter resentment upon his assignment to duty with colored United States Army troops, as a mulatto. (W)

On June 3, 1943 Campos was released from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, where he was serving a sentence imposed upon conviction on a charge of conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government by force, and related offenses. The conviction followed an indictment dated April 3, 1936, which included seven other members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico as defendants, along with Campos. On November 4, 1941 Campos became eligible for conditional release, but at that time he refused to execute conditional release papers, stating that his Nationalist Party beliefs precluded such action on his part. (W)

It is reported that during his term of imprisonment Campos continued to direct the activities of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico as its president. Under Campos, the Nationalist Party has dedicated itself to a violent struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico and the overthrow of the United States Government on that island. It is reported that the activities of this group have included the use of bombs and explosives, and it is to be noted that one count of the indictment under which Campos was convicted charged a conspiracy to recruit soldiers in Puerto Rico to engage in armed hostilities against the United States. It is also reported that the Communist Party, U. S. A., has placed its approval upon the aims (W)

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
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Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JUN 17 1943 P.M.

AUG 10 1943

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and purposes of the Nationalist Party. (U)

Immediately prior to his release from prison on June 3, 1943, Campos petitioned for a transfer of his probation case to New York, New York, where he planned to reside for several months. A notice appearing in the Daily Worker, issue of June 8, 1943, stated that Campos was in bad health and had been admitted to Columbus Hospital in New York City on June 6, 1943. Another indication as to Campos' plans is found in a letter dated May 19, 1943 from Ismael Vasquez, Calle 13, No. 214, Vedado, Habana, Cuba to Eduardo Vasquez, Hato Rey Stop 37½, Puerto Rico, in which the writer advises the addressee that Campos intends to go to Cuba, following his release from prison. The writer states that Campos will receive a warm reception from students and the public in general and that Campos has loyal sympathizers in Cuba. (U)

For your information, material developed concerning the activities of subject Campos and the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico has been presented by the Bureau to the Department of Justice for consideration with a view toward possible criminal prosecution, and this possibility should be borne in mind in connection with any investigation conducted by you in this matter. (U)

You are instructed to immediately institute an investigation to determine the identities and activities of the principal members and adherents to the policies of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in Cuba. In this connection you are advised that information received by the Bureau indicates that Campos plans to conduct a propaganda campaign against the United States in Latin America in the near future.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
ON 4-17-08

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F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

CLASS. & EXT. BY [illegible]
62-7721 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
90-27 DATE OF REVIEW [illegible]

(DECODED COPY)

FROM HAVANA 6-5-43 NR 383 5:15 PM EWT

RE PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, FORMER PRESIDENT OF NATIONALIST PARTY PUERTO RICO. PLEASE ADVISE IN ADVANCE THE DATE SUBJECT'S RELEASE FROM FEDERAL PRISON IN ATLANTA AND WHETHER HE PLANS TO STOP IN HAVANA ENROUTE TO PUERTO RICO MILITARY INTELLIGENCE INTERESTED IN HIS PROPOSED STOP IN HAVANA. IN EVENT HE STOPS HERE, THIS OFFICE MAY INSTITUTE INVESTIGATION OF HIS ACTIVITIES HERE IN CO-OPERATION WITH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY.

b2,b2D [illegible]

RECEIVED: 6-5-43 5:45 PM EWT NH

* WORD UNDERLINED OBTAINED FROM GARBLE

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems

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MR. TOLSON
MR. E.A. TAMM
MR. CLEGG
MR. GLAVIN
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS
MR. TRACY
MR. COFFEY
MR. HENDON
MR. KRAMER
MR. MC GUIRE
MR. QUINN TAMM

105-11598-12
16 JUN 19 1943

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6-5-43
JPC:vj

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WENDELL BERGE
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

In order to supplement the data previously made available to you regarding the above caption, there are attached copies of a memorandum which has recently been prepared relative to the background and activities of Pedro Albizu Campos, the President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

As additional data are received concerning Campos and the subject party, you will be appropriately advised.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/81 BY 58-5[illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
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Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Enclosure

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
★ JUN - 8 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

17 JUN 14 1943

105-11818-73
62-7[illegible]-49

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FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE
JUN 7 5 33 PM '43

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 7 11 36 AM '43

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY — FILE NO. ATLA. 61-36 VG

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Atlanta, Georgia.	6-19-43	5-30;6-2-43	S. DONALD DURFEE.

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS; LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ.	NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, INTERNAL SECURITY, CUSTODIAL DETENTION - PR.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ released from United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, June 3, 1943. Upon release CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ were furnished transportation to New York City. Both registered under Selective Training & Service Act, giving address on registration cards in care of Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO, 20 Vesey Street, New York City. Both ordered to report to Chief United States Probation Officer, New York City, upon arrival that place. Indications that CAMPOS will not comply with terms of probation.

RUC.

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype dated May 28, 1943; New York teletype dated May 30, 1943.

DETAILS: Reference teletype from the Bureau entitled NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, requested that the circumstances surrounding the release of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS be ascertained from the authorities of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, and that particular reference should be paid to whether or not CAMPOS voluntarily registered for Selective Service. It was also requested that intended destination of CAMPOS be ascertained.

On May 30, 1943, a teletype was received from the New York Field Division requesting that that office be advised immediately if CAMPOS was to be released on June 3, 1943.

On May 30, 1943, the writer contacted Mr. JOSEPH W. SANFORD, Warden, United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, who advised that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ were scheduled to be released on June 3, 1943. Mr. SANFORD advised that CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ both indicated that they would register under the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Special Agent in Charge — DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES — 105-11[illegible]

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5 Bureau
3 New York City 62-5764
3 Atlanta

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INDEXED
16 JUN 22 1943

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DATE 3/6/81 BY 58-5

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

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Atlanta, 61-36.

Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 prior to their release from the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. SANFORD advised that in his opinion CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ were intending to register under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 in order not to encounter any further Federal violation. Mr. SANFORD stated that he believes that CAMPOS considers himself to be a martyr and does not want to spoil this roll by violating the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. Mr. SANFORD advised on May 30, 1943, that he had not as yet been advised by the authorities of the Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C., as to release plans for CAMPOS. Mr. SANFORD stated that as soon as he received such information from Washington, he would advise the writer.

On June 2, 1943, Mr. SANFORD advised that both CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ had registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 as of that date, and that their registration cards had been forwarded to the Governor of New York. Mr. SANFORD further stated that their registration gards gave as their address in care of Congressman VITA MARCANTONIO, 20 Vesey Street, New York City. Mr. SANFORD further advised that both CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ were to be released on June 3, 1943, and furnished transportation to New York City where they were ordered to report immediately to [redacted] United States Probation Officer, New York City. Mr. SANFORD advised that Mr. SAMUEL NEUBURGER, an attorney of the International Labor Defense, had come to Atlanta to accompany CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ to New York City.

b7c

Mr. SANFORD stated that both subjects have four years of probation to serve in Puerto Rico, and indicated that it was his opinion that CAMPOS would more than likely violate such probation upon arrival in New York City by refusing to abide by the terms of the probation. Mr. SANFORD stated that CAMPOS indicated that he believed that he would be released from such probation upon his arrival in New York City. Mr. SANFORD further indicated that he understood that Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO was endeavoring to get a pardon for CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ from the President in order that CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ would not have to conform to the terms of their probation.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

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5/5/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/5/91

New York, New York

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ABN:ESS
100-7689

July 6, 1943

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: NATIONALIST PARTY PUERTO RICO;
INTERNAL SECURITY - P.R.

Dear Sir:

Information has been received from Confidential National Defense Informant [redacted] to the effect that on Tuesday, June 1, 1943, he left New York at 5:45 p.m. for Atlanta accompanied by JULIO PINTO GANDIA. Upon reaching Atlanta, [redacted] and GANDIA registered at the Hotel Richard Fulton. (C) (U)

The following day [redacted] and GANDIA took a taxi to the Atlanta Penitentiary. They arrived at about 7:30 a.m. and [redacted] entered the prison to determine definitely whether PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ were to be released that day. [redacted] identified himself as a friend of CAMPOS and said that he wished to wait for him when he was released from prison. However, he was told by the Warden that no instructions had been issued to allow [redacted] to meet CAMPOS on his release and in fact, he had been advised that CAMPOS was to be escorted by other individuals when he left the Penitentiary. [redacted] thereupon told the Warden that he was staying at the Hotel Richard Fulton and would be available if CAMPOS wished to communicate with him there. (C) (U)

b2
b7D

[redacted] and GANDIA waited outside the prison grounds and at about 8:30 a.m. JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER and SAMUEL A. NEUBERGER arrived in a taxi and were admitted to the Penitentiary. About 45 minutes later CAMPOS, VELAZQUEZ, NEUBERGER and CORRETJER came out of the prison gates and were driven in an official car from the prison to the railroad station. [redacted] and GANDIA followed them and met them at the station. The party of six took the same train from Atlanta, but in Washington the train was split up into two sections and the one on which CAMPOS, VELAZQUEZ, NEUBERGER and CORRETJER were travelling reached New York at 10:37 a.m., June 4th. [redacted] and GANDIA arrived about one hour later. (C) (U)

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ON 4-17-00
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ABN:ESS
100-7689

DIRECTOR:

Confidential
July 6, 1943

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b7D

[redacted] again met CAMPOS at the house of CONSUELO LEE LAMB, 65 West 90th Street, New York City. CAMPOS gave instructions to GANDIA that he should have various members of the party meet at Mrs. LAMB'S home but he also asked that no demonstration or celebration be held, as he intended to enter a hospital within the next few days. (C)(U)

The following day, VELAZQUEZ accompanied [redacted] on a shopping tour to purchase clothing for CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ. However, CAMPOS remained in seclusion at Mrs. LAMB'S home awaiting a visit from Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO and EARL BROWDER, who called on him about 4:30 p.m., June 5th. [redacted] advised that he had been told that BROWDER had informed CAMPOS that he should not worry and that "everything would be taken care of" (S)(U)

The following day, Sunday, June 6th, CAMPOS entered the Columbus Hospital, 227 East 19th Street, New York City, for treatment.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SAC

cc - NY 100-47403
cc - NY 100-30645

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO — NY FILE NO. 100-67403 — KJH/DM

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	7/9/43	4/26;6/1,4,5,12/43	JOHN M. HANSELL

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, with aliases Pedro Albizu Campos, Pedro Albizu	INTERNAL SECURITY - PR CUSTODIAL DETENTION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject is President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and has been active in that capacity since 1930. Previous to the subject's release from the US Penitentiary in Atlanta, where he has been incarcerated for six years for insurrection and attempt to overthrow the Government, he was visited by JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER and SAMUEL RUBERGNE. Subject advised them, for publication, that he would not leave prison as he felt by signing conditions of probation his activities would be restricted; however, subject was released 6/3/43 and immediately came to NYC to the home of CONSUELA LANE, also a key figure in the Nationalist Party [redacted] b7C [redacted] Subject visited by EARL BROWDER on afternoon of 6/4/43 and again on 6/5/43 by BROWDER and VITO MARCANTONIO. Subject advised by MARCANTONIO not to become actively engaged in politics for the present. Subject presently in Columbus Hospital, NYC. Will be released soon.

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DEFERRED RECORDING

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent Carl E. Stanford, dated 5/26/43 at San Juan, Puerto Rico, entitled, "NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO".

Teletype from Atlanta to the Bureau and New York dated 6/2/43.

5/5/81

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REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/5/91

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: E. E. Conroy — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - Col. S. V. Constant, G-2
1 - Capt. R. G. MacFall, ONI
3 - New York (1 NY 100-7689)

JUL 27 1943

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NY 100-47403

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DETAILS: From the files of the New York Field Division the following information was obtained:

PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, lawyer, Harvard graduate, and World War I veteran, was elected head of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in 1930. Upon his ascension to the presidency the movement for the island's independence took an aggressive turn despite the comparatively small number in the party. CAMPOS drummed up sentiment for independence with inflammatory speeches and was arrested at least once in 1932 for inciting a crowd to riot. It was not until 1935 however that the Puerto Rican Police began to consider seriously the activities of the Nationalist Party. During that year a number of bombs exploded in various portions of the island, causing considerable damage. These bombs were placed in official office buildings and were calculated to instill fear in the employees of the government and to incite the populace. In 1936 the subject made a fiery speech at the University of Puerto Rico in Suan Juan which indirectly caused the death of a member of the insular police and four nationalists. This was followed by the murder of COLONEL FRANCIS E. RIGGS, Chief of Police of Puerto Rico. RIGGS had been blamed for the death of the nationalists. The assassins of COLONEL RIGGS were apprehended and, while attempting to escape, were killed. The subject, along with seven other leaders of the Nationalist Party, was convicted on three counts: - 1. Conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States. 2. Conspiracy to incite rebellion and insurrection. 3. Conspiracy to recruit soldiers in Puerto Rico to engage in armed hostility against the United States. The subject was then incarcerated in Atlanta and was not released until June 3, 1943.

Previous to subject's release, the Secretary-General of the Nationalist Party, one JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER requested permission from the United States Probation Officer for the Southern District of New York to visit CAMPOS. This request was granted, and CORRETJER, accompanied by SAMUEL NEUBERGER, lawyer for the International Labor Defense and associated with VITO MARCANTONIO, visited CAMPOS. During the interview, which was conducted in English and in the presence of prison officials, CAMPOS advised CORRETJER how to run the party, but he refused to sign the conditions of probation stating that he could accept no sort of conditional freedom. It is likely that the subject made these statements to the Secretary-General of the party for dramatic effect and for publication. It is likely that at the time subject made the statement he was insincere and CORRETJER and NEUBERGER were cognizant that the subject was to leave the prison on the 3rd of June.

On the morning of June 3, 1943, CAMPOS was released from prison and driven to the depot in an official car in the company of CORRETJER and NEUBERGER. It was later learned from the Officer of Probation, Southern District of New York, that CORRETJER had obtained permission to make the trip out of his district for the second time. The subject was met at the

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depot by another key figure in the Nationalist Party, JULIO PINTO GANDIA. It should be noted that GANDIA was recently released from prison where he had been incarcerated for attempted assassination of Federal Judge COOPER of Sann Juan. The party then proceeded to New York City. During this journey, there was very little discussion of a political nature; however, it was ascertained that during the first night's travel, NEUENDORF and GANDIA were dismissed while the president and secretary-general spent the entire night discussing unknown matters in the parlor car. The next day the train arrived in New York at 10:55 PM.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that LEONARD LAMB contacted EARL BROWDER, advising BROWDER that CAMPOS was to arrive that morning (June 4, 1943). BROWDER then advised that he wished to be notified as soon as the train arrived. Later on that day CORRERJER told BROWDER that CAMPOS was at 65 West 90 Street, and BROWDER made an appointment for 2:30 that afternoon. [redacted] advised that he observed BROWDER enter the house at 65 West 90 Street around 4:30. The following day EARL BROWDER and VITO MARGANTONIO were observed by [redacted] entering 65 West 90 Street, where they remained for several hours with CAMPOS and CORRERJER. This informant also advised that MARGANTONIO told CAMPOS it would be incumbent upon him to lie low at least for the present. This informant told the writer that the subject has been suffering from what CAMPOS described as heart trouble. CAMPOS claimed that his heart condition was affecting the use of his left arm which he described as becoming paralyzed. BROWDER made arrangements for the subject to be sent to the Columbus Hospital, at 227 East 19 Street, and BROWDER is reported to have agreed to pay all the expenses. (S)(U)

b2
b7D

The writer contacted Confidential Informant T-2 at Columbus Hospital, New York City. T-2 advised that the subject occupied Room 710 which, she stated, was a private room costing either $12 or $15 a day, she was not sure which. She stated that the room is always full of people, most of whom are Puerto Ricans. Informant stated that the subject feels fine and that for this reason he is allowed to have visitors at any time. Informant T-2 discreetly contacted the subject's doctor, one M. SECONDARIA, and he told the informant that as far as he could see there was nothing wrong with the subject and he could go home any time he wished. The doctor stated that an electro-cardiograph had been taken of subject's heart, but it was negative. According to the doctor, the subject would be returning to his house in a few days.

-P E N D I N G-

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York, New York
Will, through informant coverage, maintain close contact with subject.

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[redacted] INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent John M. Hansell, dated July 9, 1943, at New York, N. Y., in the case entitled, "PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, was; INTERNAL SECURITY - PR, CUSTODIAL DETENTION" are: (C) (U)

T-1	b2 b7D b7C	[redacted] dated 6/4/43 at 10:15 AM
T-2		[redacted] who wished her name and the information she divulged to be kept confidential (U) (C)

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7/14/43

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836/BTJ/RLS

RECORDED 105 11-8-15-76

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL WENDELL BERGE

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico

I thought you would be interested in knowing that this Bureau has received information to the effect that Pedro Albizu Campos, the President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, is endeavoring to circumvent the terms of his probated sentence and is being assisted in this regard by the Council for Pan American Democracies, which is said to be circulating an open letter to the President of the United States requesting him to release Campos from his probation on the grounds that "if Campos is returned to the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, it would be equivalent to a death sentence."

As you are aware, it is the stated purpose of Campos and the party which he represents to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico by the utilization of any media necessary, in order that the so-called "Yankee invaders" may be removed from the Island preparatory to the establishment of an independent Republic under the direction and control of Campos.

Although no information has been received relative to the extent of the circulation of the aforementioned petition, it is known that adherents of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and of the Communist Party, USA are disseminating propaganda which in effect indicates that Campos is critically ill and that as a result thereof his return to the penitentiary would be tantamount to a death sentence. In this regard it is deemed advisable to point out that the officials of the Columbus Hospital in New York City, where Campos is temporarily residing, have advised that he has been given numerous examinations and thus far the doctors at that institution have been unable to find any significant physical disabilities.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

In connection with the foregoing I wish to advise that to date this Bureau has not definitely determined the reasons underlying the action taken by Pedro Albizu Campos and the Council for Pan American Democracies in disseminating the aforementioned circular letter; that it has ascertained that the properly constituted authorities have not indicated that they contemplate the revocation of this individual's probation; and that it has received information which in effect suggests the possibility that the activities planned by Pedro Albizu Campos in the near future might result in the revocation of his pro-

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
★ JUL 17 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
[redacted] OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED JUL 16 7 58 PM '43
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

bation and, accordingly, he is endeavoring to effect this action inasmuch as it would later accrue to his benefit.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

JMH:PS
100-7689

July 9, 1943

DEFERRED RECORDING

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

RE: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
VOORHIS ACT
INTERNAL SECURITY (P. R.)

Reference is made to New York teletype dated July 9, 1943. Enclosed is a photostatic copy of a letter and a petition that was mailed to Doctor ANGEL RAMON RUIZ, head of the Good Neighbor Center, 310 Riverside Drive, New York City. The letter and petition were drawn up by the Council for Pan American Democracy and it pleads for the commutation of sentence for DON PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, by President Roosevelt.

Reference is made to the second paragraph of the letter wherein it is noted that CAMPOS' doctors state that a return to prison would be equivalent to a death sentence. However, it was determined by Special Agents ALFRED V. NOVAK and JOHN M. HANSELL of the New York office from the superintendent of the COLUMBUS HOSPITAL, New York City, where CAMPOS is at present, that although the patient has been given numerous tests, they have been unable to find any significant physical disability.

The superintendent further reported that the subject appears healthy and according to his doctor, he could be released at any time. In connection with this the superintendent advised that the patient enjoys a private room and throughout the day he receives numerous visitors, mostly Puerto Rican.

It would appear then that CAMPOS is remaining in the hospital not because he is ill but because he wishes to elicit sympathy to gain his end; namely, commutation of his sentence by the President.

2 ENCL H

105-11515-76

Very truly yours,

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E. E. Conroy
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures

CC: NY 47-403



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COUNCIL FOR PAN AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

112 EAST 19th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.
GRamercy 3-2709

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FERDINAND SMITH
TREDWELL SMITH
MAX YERGAN

STAFF
Executive Secretary
MARION BACHRACH
FREDERICK V. FIELD
JOAN MADISON

June 23, 1943

Dear Friend:

Since his release from Atlanta penitentiary on June 3rd, Don Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, has been in a New York hospital. His seven years of imprisonment have seriously impaired his health.

Unless we act quickly, Albizu Campos faces a possible return to Atlanta to serve another four years. His doctors inform us that this would be the equivalent to a death sentence.

Commutation of sentence by President Roosevelt can save Albizu Campos, permitting this man whose only crime was love of country to live out his life in peace.

Such an act of simple justice and humanity would also strengthen the faith of our Latin American allies in the sincerity of United States war aims and in our devotion to the principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

The time is very short. We ask you to sign the enclosed card immediately, so that the letter to President Roosevelt may be in his hands before July 1st.

Your contribution will help us defray the cost of the campaign.

Very sincerely yours,

Clifford T. McAvoy
Chairman

UOPWA
NO.16

June 23, 1943

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On July 30, 1936, Don Pedro Albizu Campos, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, was sentenced for "conspiracy to overthrow the government of the U.S. by force," and given a ten year sentence.

His conviction was on three different counts. On the first count, "conspiracy to overthrow the government by force," he was sentenced to serve six years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. On the second count, "conspiracy to incite insurrection," Albizu Campos was given a two year sentence. On the third count, "conspiracy to recruit soldiers against the U.S. government," he was given a two year sentence.

The last two two-year sentences were suspended, and the defendant put on probation for a four year period to run after expiration of the six-year sentence served in Atlanta.

Albizu Campos' "crime" was that he prayed the liberation of his country from colonial bondage.

For seven years, voices throughout the world have called in the name of justice for his release.

In Puerto Rico itself the majority of the Municipal Assemblies and the National Association of Catholic Priests in 1938 passed resolutions urging that he be freed.

The Popular Congress for American Peace, held in Buenos Aires (1936) with the participation of all political parties and civic groups of Latin America; the Congress of Latin American Newspapermen held at Valparaiso, Chile (1937); the Symposium of Pen Clubs (Buenos Aires, 1938) — all called for the release of Pedro Albizu Campos.

In 1938 and 1939 the Senate of the Dominican Republic, the Workers Congress at Guadalajara, Mexico, the Constituent Assembly of the Cuban Republic, appealed for his freedom.

In 1940, Senator Alfredo L. Palacios introduced in the Senate of Argentina a resolution calling for Albizu Campos' release, and in May, 1942, addressed a personal plea to you.

Seventeen Deputies in the Chilean Chamber signed a resolution introduced by Deputy Marmaduke Grove. The legislative bodies of other Latin American nations took up the appeal at other times.

The Confederation of Latin American Workers, the trade unions of the whole hemisphere, called again and again for Albizu Campos' release.

Pedro Albizu Campos has now served not six but seven years in Atlanta. The 578 days good time credit accumulated by him were also served, although he will have been discharged in November, 1940. Although he has been released from Atlanta, he still faces a four year probation period to be served under the jurisdiction of a United States officer.

Albizu Campos, we are informed by his associates, has said that he will not voluntarily remain in the United States on these terms. He feels that a serious question of patriotic dignity is involved, and that he does not wish to accept the humiliating and dishonorable conditions of probation. He feels, further, that the imposition of such conditions is not worthy of a great power, and contradicts the Good Neighbor policy which looks toward a permanent solution of Puerto Rico's political status in accord with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

To the people of all the Americas, to Presidents as well as to his own compatriots, Don Pedro Albizu Campos has become a symbol of uncompromising patriotism, a champion of that independence for all nations which is the basis of the United Nations.

It is in the name of simple humanity, of the unity of the Americas, and in the needs of our own victory over the common Axis enemy that we, the undersigned, appeal to you now to commute the sentence of Don Pedro Albizu Campos that he may again walk upright in the world as a free man.

Very respectfully yours,

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WASH NY 21 NYC 9 1032 P

DIRECTOR

KINO. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICA, VA, IS - PR. REURLET JUNE THIRTIETH. INDICATIONS ARE THAT CAMPOS IS ENDEAVORING TO CIRCUMVENT TERMS OF PROBATED SENTENCE. THE COUNSEL FOR PAN AMERICAN DEMOCRACY IS CIRCULATING AN OPEN LETTER TO PRES. ROOSEVELT REQUESTING THAT HE RELEASE CAMPOS FROM PROBATION FOR QUOTE " IF CAMPOS IS RETURNED TO USP, ~~ITALY~~ Atlanta ", UNQUOTE, THE LETTER READ, QUOTE " IT WOULD BE EQUIVALENT TO A ~~SLOW~~ DEATH SENTENCE, " UNQUOTE. THE READER IS THEN REQUESTED TO SIGN THE PETITION. THE EXTENT OF THE CIRCULATION IS UNKNOWN AT PRESENT. FURTHER INFO REFERENCE THIS PHASE WILL BE SENT BY MAIL.

CONROY

PLS HOLD

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WASH NY18 NYC 17 10-06 P

DIRECTOR

STEM PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, VOORHIS ACT, INTERNAL SECURITY PR. US PROBATION OFFICER, SDNY ADVISED PROBATION RECORD OF SUBJECT NOT OFFICIALLY RECEIVED. JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER, SECRETARY OF PARTY REVEALED CAMPOS DETERMINED NOT TO SIGN CONDITIONS OF PROBATION. COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE URGED BY MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED AMERICANS IN LETTER TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MADE PUBLIC BY COUNCIL FOR PAN AMERICAN DEMOCRACIES JULY SIXTEEN FORTY THREE.

CONROY

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D63

[redacted]

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JPC:cgb
7/14/43

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-5 ... ON 5/5/81

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER
DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON

Honorable Harry L. Hopkins
The White House
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/5/81 BY SP-8 ...

Dear Harry:

I thought that the President and you would be interested in knowing that this Bureau has received information to the effect that Pedro Albizu Campos, the President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, is endeavoring to circumvent the terms of his probated sentence and is being assisted in this regard by the Council for Pan American Democracies, which is said to be circulating an open letter to the President of the United States requesting him to release Campos from his probation on the grounds that "if Campos is returned to the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, it would be equivalent to a death sentence."

As you are aware, it is the stated purpose of Campos and the party which he represents to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico by the utilization of any media necessary, in order that the so-called "Yankee invaders" may be removed from the Island preparatory to the establishment of an independent Republic under the direction and control of Campos.

Although no information has been received relative to the extent of the circulation of the aforementioned petition, it is known that adherents of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and of the Communist Party, USA are disseminating propaganda which in effect indicates that Campos is critically ill and that as a result thereof his return to the penitentiary would be tantamount to a death sentence. In this regard it is deemed advisable to point out that the officials of the Columbia Hospital in New York City, where Campos is temporarily residing, have advised that he has been given numerous examinations and that as far the doctors at that institution have been unable to find any significant physical disabilities.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 17 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. ...

RECORDED & INDEXED

105-4898-19

13365

RECEIVED READING ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 16 7 58 PM '43

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

In connection with the foregoing I wish to advise that to date this Bureau has not definitely determined the reasons underlying the action taken by Pedro Albizu Campos and the Council for Pan American Democracies in disseminating the aforementioned circular letter; that it has ascertained that the properly constituted authorities have not indicated that they contemplate the revocation of this individual's probation; and that it has received information which in effect suggests the possibility that the activities planned by Pedro Albizu Campos in the near future might result in the revocation of his probation and, accordingly, he is endeavoring to effect this action inasmuch as it would later accrue to his benefit.

In order to supplement the foregoing data there is attached a summary of the pertinent information in our possession relative to the life and activities of Pedro Albizu Campos.

With expressions of my highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/15/81 BY SP-5
RJW/BTJ/RU

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Place of Birth and Citizenship

Pedro Albizu Campos was born on September 12, 1891 in Barrio Machuelo Abajo, Ponce, Puerto Rico. Campos is the illegitimate son of a white Puerto Rican merchant, Alejandro Albizu-Romero and a Negro woman, Juliana Campos. The records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics at Ponce, Puerto Rico, reflect that the subject's parents were never married and they likewise indicate that Campos is an American citizen.

Family

The subject's father, Alejandro Albizu-Romero, was born in 1842 at Ponce, Puerto Rico. He had a college education and was considered a cultured person. The subject's father died at Ponce, Puerto Rico in 1920. Campos' paternal grandfather was Antonio Albizu-Ordonez and his paternal grandmother was Rita Romero-Molina.

The subject's mother, Juliana Campos, was born in 1862 in Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico, and she died in 1892 following complications which resulted from the subject's birth. Maria Campos was the maternal grandmother of Pedro Albizu Campos.

The subject's wife, Laura Meneses-Del Carpio, was born on March 31, 1899 in Arequipa, Peru. She lived in Peru until 1922, at which time she came to Puerto Rico and married the subject on July 8, 1922 at Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Albizu Campos are the following: Pedro Albizu Meneses, who was born on March 26, 1924 in Ponce, Puerto Rico; Rosa Emilia Albizu-Meneses, who was born in Ponce, Puerto Rico, on August 31, 1925; and Laura Esperanza Albizu-Meneses, who was born in Peru, on October 16, 1927.

The aforementioned members of the subject's family are presently residing in Lima, Peru.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
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Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Education

Pedro Albizu Campos graduated from high school in Ponce, Puerto Rico in 1906. Having completed his secondary education, he came to the United States and enrolled at the University of Vermont from which institution he received a scholarship to Harvard University. While at Harvard he was awarded

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ENCLOSURE 62-7931-456

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the following degrees: A.B., C.E. and LL.B. He later attended and graduated from the Military Academy of Massachusetts, where he majored in Military Science. He is said to have an excellent knowledge of English, Spanish, French, German, Portuguese, Italian and Greek.

Military Record

While in this country, Campos volunteered to serve in the United States Army on May 7, 1917. Subsequent to his entry on duty as a Private in our armed forces, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the 375th Infantry, and after being assigned to a Negro regiment was transferred from the United States to Puerto Rico. The subject objected to this assignment on the grounds that he was a "white Puerto Rican." This objection proved to be of no avail inasmuch as an Army Board of Physicians concluded, after examining Campos, that he was a mulatto. It is apparent from the data available that this decision of the medical authorities embittered Campos to such an extent that he began to hate America and things American. Immediately after being honorably discharged from the United States Army in April, 1919, he instituted a vicious campaign of propaganda against the United States with the expressed aim of bringing about the complete and unconditional independence of Puerto Rico "from the Yankee invaders by physical force if necessary."

Subversive Activities

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico was founded in 1921, with the assistance of Pedro Albizu Campos. In 1927, he was elected to undertake a tour of Central and South American Republics in behalf of this Party, and on May 11, 1930, he was elected President of the Party at a National Convention which was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Even though confined for several years in the Atlanta Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, he has held the office of President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico continuously from May 11, 1930 to the present time.

During the early '30's, he resided in Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico, surrounded by a cabinet and small armed guard. It was here that he set up the imaginary republic of Puerto Rico. During this period the Party began to flourish and in 1932 it held seventy-eight meetings and ten parades on the Island. At the national elections in 1932, the Party polled 5,257 votes out of a total of 383,667 votes cast in the general election.

A meeting of this Party was held in San Juan on April 6, 1932, while the Legislature of Puerto Rico was in session. It has been reported that Campos addressed this gathering and incited his audience to march on the capitol building in an effort to force the Legislature to adopt the Nationalist flag as the Puerto Rican flag. This was the first act of

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violence credited to the Party, inasmuch as one person was killed and twelve others were injured while executing this demonstration in the capitol building.

An examination of the records of the Insular Police in San Juan, Puerto Rico, reflects that several bombings which occurred on the Island during 1935 were attributed to Pedro Albizu Campos and other members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. On January 1, 1935, a bomb exploded in the National City Bank of San Juan, and on July 4, 1935, a similar episode occurred in the United States Post Office located in that city. On July 25, 1935, a bomb exploded in the United States Post Office at Puerta de Tierra, Puerto Rico, and another bomb was set off in the property of the American owned Puerto Rican Telephone Company in San Juan. The Insular Police Station in Barrio Obrero, Santurce, Puerto Rico was bombed on August 21, 1935. It is deemed worthy of note that all of these explosions occurred either on official United States holidays or immediately following addresses made by Campos and other Nationalist leaders. It is likewise observed that the majority of the buildings that were bombed were either the property of the Federal or Insular Government, or that of private American concerns on the Island.

In the latter part of 1935, Campos created his "Army of Liberation." This militant section of the Party was officially and variously designated by Campos as the "Army of Liberation," the "Army of the Republic," the "Cadets of the Republic" and the "Liberating Army of Puerto Rico." This "Army of Liberation" was established by Campos for the purpose of preparing adherents of the Nationalist movement on the Island to overthrow the recognized Government there.

Indicative of the goal of Campos and his Party are the following statements extracted from a speech made by the subject at Canovanas, Puerto Rico on August 11, 1935:

> "There is no reason that there should be postponed for a moment the duty to impose independence by force of arms if it should be necessary. . . Great interests are not defended with words. The word has a great transcendency, but it is the facts that count, and the country must be certain that we are disposed to seal with life the last words spoken by our lips. The country has to arm itself. Indpendence is attained with arms in one's hand. The country has to arm itself."

On October 20, 1935, Campos made a radio speech at Maunabo, Puerto Rico, in which he stated:

> "Some night, here, we will rise. We do not fear them. We have seen the Yankee kindness; there is nothing more than

banditry, the ruin of an entire country. There must be placed into the hand of each Puerto Rican a dagger, an arm in order that he may make valid the rights of his country; they may tremble today, but tomorrow the fright will have passed."

In his radio address of October 20, 1935, Campos insulted the students of the University of Puerto Rico by referring to the girls attending that institution as prostitutes and the men as homosexuals. In order to counteract his charges, the student body at the University prepared for a mass meeting of protest to declare the subject "persona non grata." Inasmuch as the Insular Police in Puerto Rico had received reports relative to a conspiracy on the part of Nationalist to break up this meeting which was scheduled for October 24, 1934, an effort was made by the police to deter various members of the Party from attending this gathering. Information made available at that time reflects that the Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico, feeling that such a demonstration on the part of the student body might result in a controversy between the Nationalists and the students, asked the Insular Police to send uniformed officers to that institution in order to safeguard the persons attending the meeting. The officers dispatched to the scene observed an automobile travelling about the grounds in which five known Nationalist Party members were riding. The operator of the car was requested to produce his driver's license, and upon his failure to do so two officers mounted the running boards of the car and instructed the driver to continue to the Police Station for questioning. It has been reported that without warning, Ramon S. Pagan, the operator of the automobile, shot one of the policemen. Thereupon four of the five Nationalists riding in this car were immediately shot and killed by the Rio Piedras Police.

At the funeral services of those individuals who were killed, subject Campos delivered a stirring oration wherein he referred to them as martyrs and called upon the Nationalist Party to swear vengeance against the police "who were tools of the Americans." It is stated that the remarks made by the subject on that occasion "came very close to exciting armed insurrection against the United States and its established Government in Puerto Rico." The aforementioned incident has since been commemorated on several occasions by Campos and his Party, and on several occasions Campos referred to it as the "Rio Piedras Massacre." In June, 1936, Orlando Colon, one of the Insular Police officers who was present at the time these Nationalists were killed, was shot through the back as he entered his own home.

On November 2, 1935, Campos gave a radio speech in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and although the censor at the radio station prohibited him from reading certain portions of his printed address, the speech was later

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published in its entirety in the newspaper "La Palabra," the then official organ of the Nationalist Party in Puerto Rico. The following were among the statements made by Campos:

> "Nationalism has organized and mobilized the vital strength of Puerto Rico to encounter the enemy. The nation has passed from passive resistance to counter-attack. The nation will resort to arms for the purpose of repelling it and dissolving it. The entire nation has condemned these killings and it is firm in its resolution that they will not repeat themselves. It is the plan to exterminate the Puerto Ricans. Nationalism has destroyed all Yankee inventions. The enemy has now left only the traditional arms of assassination. The country will vindicate the killings of its heroes, Pagan, Quinones, Rodriguez-Vega and Santiago. The Yankee chief of police, Colonel Francis Riggs, had declared to the nation that there will be war. The Nationalism recognizes his frankness and picks up the glove. There will be war. War against the Yankees."

In order to fill out the ranks of his "Army of Liberation," Campos and other leaders of the Party engaged in a campaign for the purpose of recruiting trainees for this "Liberating Army of Puerto Rico."

In the January 8, 1936 issue of the San Juan periodical "El Imparcial," Campos published the following article:

> "DECREE OF THE NACIONAL COUNCIL
>
> "INASMUCH AS: At the last General and Public Assembly of the Nationalists which took place in the city of Caguas, universal compulsory military service was decreed as a necessity for the immediate National Defense;
>
> "THEREFORE: The National Council decrees: 1st- All Nationalists over eighteen years of age shall enroll in the corresponding book of registry open in each municipal council and will sign said book and the page of military service in accordance with instructions from circulars from the office of the General Secretary. 2nd- The enlistment will be carried out according to the terms of the circulars from the office of the General Secretary during the fortnight between the 7th of January, 1936 and the 22nd of January, 1936.
>
> "Given at San Juan, Puerto Rico, the 1st day of January, 1936, the sixty-eighth of the Proclamation of the Republic.

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"The National Council,
P. Albizu Campos, President,
Juan Antonio Corretjer,
General Secretary."

Under the direction of Campos the Party established recruiting offices in various Puerto Rican cities and towns and called for volunteers to enlist in the "Army of Liberation," and at the same time requested contributions for the purchase of arms and ammunition. It is known that the membership in the Party grew to a considerable degree during this recruitment period; that members of this militant section of the Party were seen on Puerto Rican streets several times weekly drilling in accordance with the directions of their leader. It has been reported that the new recruits were obliged to "take the oath of allegiance to defend and support the Republic of Puerto Rico against all enemies foreign and domestic, and were made to authorize the leaders of the Party to dispose of their, the recruits, lives, if they, the leaders, see fit, if they, the recruits, become traitors."

On February 23, 1936, Colonel E. Francis Riggs, the chief of the Puerto Rican Insular Police, was murdered by two members of the Nationalist Party.

Court Proceedings Against Pedro Albizu Campos

On March 3, 1936, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner, San Juan, Puerto Rico, charging Campos and seven other members of the Nationalist Party with conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government in Puerto Rico, in violation of Sections 6, 7 and 88, Title 18, United States Code. On April 3, 1936, these individuals were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at San Juan, and on July 31, 1936, they were all convicted.

The terms of each count of the indictment on which Campos and his cohorts were convicted are as follows:

First Count: Conspiracy to overthrow, put down, and destroy by force the Government of the United States and to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States, specifically in violation of Title 18, Section 6, United States Code.

Second Count: Conspiracy to incite rebellion and insurrection against the authority and the laws of the United States, specifically in violation of Title 18, Section 4, United States Code.

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Third Count: Conspiracy to recruit soldiers in Puerto Rico, to engage in armed hostility against the United States and to open in Puerto Rico recruiting stations for the enlistment of such soldiers to serve in armed hostility against the United States, specifically in violation of Title 18, Sections 7 and 88, United States Code.

Subsequent to his conviction, Campos was sentenced by Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper to six years under count one; two years under count two; and two years under count three; sentence on the second and third to be suspended and the subject placed on probation for four years, at the expiration of the sentence imposed under the first count.

Campos appealed his case and was confined to the San Juan District Jail from July 31, 1936 until June 4, 1937, at which time his appeal was denied. Thereupon he was confined in the Atlanta Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. On November 4, 1941, he was eligible for conditional release but refused to execute the necessary conditional release papers on the grounds that by doing so he would be recognizing the United States Government, and, in view of his Nationalist beliefs, he could not acquiesce to these regulatory terms. After indicating his preference to serve his entire sentence, he remained in the Atlanta Penitentiary until June 3, 1943, at which time he was released.

Immediately prior to his release, Campos petitioned the United States Probation Officer in San Juan, Puerto Rico, to be allowed to transfer his probation to the Probation Officer in New York City where he plans to reside for several months.

Campos is reported to have been the guiding light behind all the activities of the Nationalist Party since its inception. He aided in the establishment of numerous Nationalist periodicals and frequently contributed articles to them. He is known to have disseminated both oral and written propaganda wherein he advocated the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. Various reports have been received indicating that Campos directed the political activities of the Party while incarcerated in the Atlanta Penitentiary. It is definitely known that while confined to this institution, he succeeded in writing articles and in having them published in foreign periodicals wherein he advocated the overthrow of the United States Government.

A confidential source, who is believed to be familiar with the situation, has stated that Campos has in contemplation, the institution of a "propaganda campaign against the United States in Latin America as soon as he is released."

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Although it was the adamant determination of Campos to serve not only every day of his sentence, but also every day of his probated sentence, it is apparent that a change of intention occurred during the recent past. The reason for this change is unknown, although it has been suggested that in view of the close relationship and friendship existing between Campos and Earl Browder while they were incarcerated in the Atlanta Penitentiary, and inasmuch as the Communist Party, U.S.A. as well as the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, has placed its stamp of approval upon the stated objectives of Campos' Party, the counsel given the subject by Communist Party leaders in this country may have been instrumental in bringing about this mutation in attitude.

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

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JPC:cgb

~~62-77.1-496~~ 80

CONFIDENTIAL

August 23, 1943

SAC, New York

CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - N.

In order to supplement the information contained in the files of your Office relative to the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, there is attached a copy of a report entitled "Pedro Albizu Campos." This report was transmitted to the Bureau on July 30, 1943 by a confidential source in Mexico City, Mexico. (U)

Enclosure

CC: San Juan

5/5/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJA/BTS/MW
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 5/5/91

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
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Mr. Ladd
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Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
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Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA-MLB
ON 4-17-00
admin

AUG 2 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

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PLACE:	DATE:	REPORTED BY:
Mexico, D. F. (U)	7-30-43	[redacted] 62,67D

TITLE:	CHARACTER:
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS	MEXICO SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES (U)

SYNOPSIS:

Mexico, D. F., newspapers and lecturers have recently been discussing the case for Puerto Rican independence. Committee has been formed to work for the independence of Puerto Rico. It has been said that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, the Puerto Rican Nationalist leader who has just been released from the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia, is coming to Mexico. (U)

5/5/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJB/RTF/RLS
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 5/5/91

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 RJA-MLB
ON 4-17-00

COMMENTS: (Deleted from distributed copies) See page "A".

STATUS: - C -

REFERENCE: COPIES DESTROYED 12/60 MZ None (4)

Made Available to:	Copies:	
(X) Embassy	(5) - Bureau	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
(X) M. A.	1 - Embassy	AUG 4 1943
(X) N. A.	1 - M. A.	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
( ) Other	1 - N. A.	
Approved	2 - Mexico City (U)	

RECORDED & INDEXED 819

COMMENTS: Edited by 814. All information from [redacted] who is a native born Puerto Rican, informs that SOLER ALONSO and CERVONI approached him on various occasions and insisted that he take a position of leadership on their committee described in the details. [redacted] states that inasmuch as he poses as a "Falangist" here in Mexico, he could have nothing to do with their committee inasmuch as it is backed by Communists. It is suggested that the Bureau forward a copy of this report to the San Juan Field Division. It is also requested that this office be notified in the event the subject makes plans to enter Mexico, in which event this case will be immediately reopened and appropriate attention given to the subject's activities. (U)

b2
b7D

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PEDRO ALVIZU CALPOS

Mexico, D. F., papers have published once in a while during these last months news from or about Puerto Rico. Approximately three months ago a lecture was given at the Palacio de Bellas Artes by Cuban Communist PEDRO SOLER ALONSO on Puerto Rico and on PEDRO ALBIZU CALPOS, the Puerto Rican Nationalist leader. This affair, which very few people attended, was essentially a communist activity. The well known VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO has made reference to the "case" of Puerto Rico in his most recent public speeches. A committee has been formed to work for the independence of Puerto Rico. Its leaders are Cuban PEDRO SOLER ALONSO and Puerto Rican JOSE CERVONI BRENES. Behind them there are such important men as LOMBARDO TOLEDANO and other intellectuals and leaders of the extreme left wing. (C) (U)

Now that PEDRO ALBIZU CALPOS, the leader of the Puerto Rican Nationalists, that is, those who want the immediate independence of the island from the United States, is out of the Federal prison of Atlanta, Georgia, where he was imprisoned for six years as a "political prisoner", the Mexico, D. F., newspapers have again published news about him and about Puerto Rico. It was at first said that he was coming to Mexico. As of possible interest JUAN MANUEL VALENCIA, Jr., [redacted] b7C and an employee of the Secretaría de Gobernación, who also works with LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, recently stated that "he knew from a very reliable source that ALBIZU CALPOS was coming to Mexico". A few days later he told the informant that "it was very possible that ALBIZU CALPOS could not come to Mexico because it was most probable that the Yankees would not let him do so". (C) (U)

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14 MAR 26 1960

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ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU

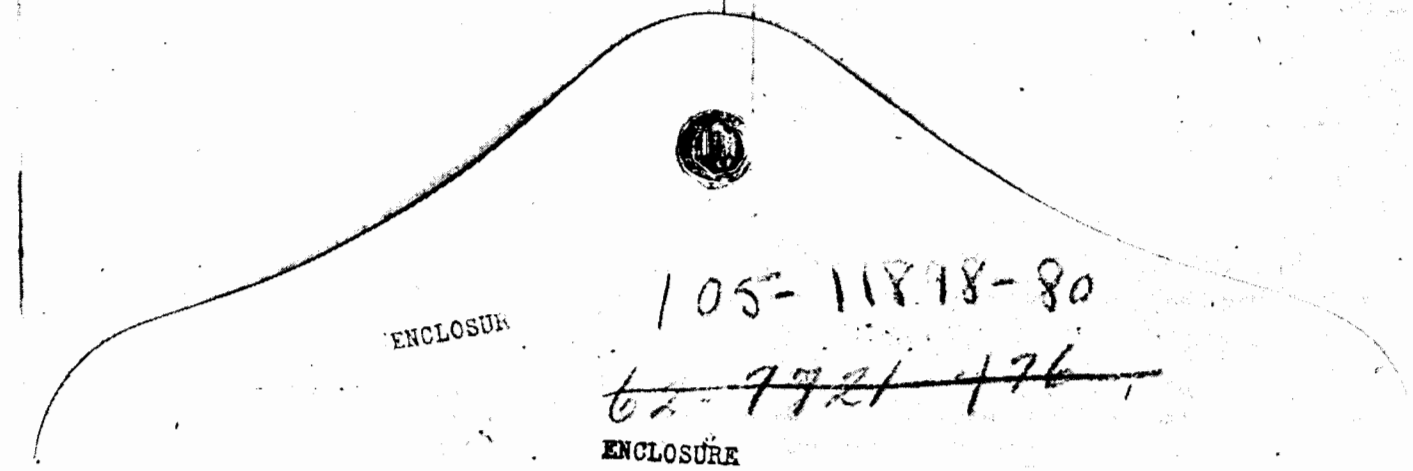
(1) Article from Excelsior for 6-6-43 entitled "An Apostle of Puerto Rico will Visit Us". (contains photograph of subject.)

(2) Article from Excelsior for 6-9-43 entitled "Puerto Rico Aspires to Its Liberty" by Pedro Gringoire.

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DATE 4-17-00 BY SP4RTA-1403
adm



105-11818-80

62-9721-476

ENCLOSURE

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ENCLOSURE

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU
MEXICO SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

(1) Article from Excelsior for 6-6-43 entitled "An Apostle of Puerto Rico Will Visit Us".

(2) Article from Excelsior for 6-9-43 entitled "Puerto Rico Aspires to Its Liberty", by PEDRO GRINGOIRE.

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JPC:cgb

August 23, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/5/81 BY SP-3 036/mrs/mw

RECORDED - 77

SAC, San Juan

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS,
with aliases;
INTERNAL SECURITY - N
SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter which was transmitted to the Bureau by the San Juan Office on August 9, 1943, copies of which were designated for the New York Field Division.

In response to the inquiry outlined in the aforementioned communication, you are advised that the San Juan Office should continue to designate itself as Office of origin in the captioned case, despite the fact that the subject is presently residing in New York City. This instruction is predicated upon the fact that even though the subject is without the confines of the San Juan Field Division, his residence in New York is a tentative one and in all probability he will return to Puerto Rico in the proximate future.

In the event that Albizu Campos does not return to Puerto Rico within the next ninety days, a letter will be forwarded to you instructing that the Office of origin in this case be changed from San Juan to New York City.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc: New York

AUG 9 1943 P.M.

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/81 BY SP-5 RJG/RTJ/MJS

August 9, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, WAS;
INTERNAL SECURITY-N;
CUSTODIAL DETENTION

Dear Sir:-

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent CARL E. STANFORD, dated 5-26-43 at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and also to the report of Special Agent JOHN M. HANSELL, dated 7-9-43 at New York City, (New York File #100- 47403).

The subject was released from the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia on June 3, 1943, after having served six years for conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States in Puerto Rico by force and violence.

Since his release, he has been residing in New York City. There has been no indication that he intends to return to Puerto Rico in the near future.

As the Bureau is aware, the subject is the president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. It is requested that this office be advised if San Juan should continue to be the office of origin in this case, or whether the office of origin should be changed to New York City.

No investigation is pending in this office regarding the subject himself, although an active investigation is being carried on regarding the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, as an organization.

The New York Field Division is requested to advise the San Juan Field Division by report, the present activities of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, especially in regard to his status with the Probation Officer.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

J. M. LOPEZ, SAC

AUG 12 1943



CES ecb
#100- 3906
cc: NEW YORK CITY

let San Juan
cc N. Y.
8/23/43

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JPC:AJB
9-13-43

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/13/81 BY SP-5
256/873/RS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

In view of your previously expressed interest in the activities of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, I desire to invite your attention to the following facts.

The President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, Pedro Albizu Campos, was released from the Atlanta Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, on June 3, 1943, to which institution he had been sentenced for conspiring with several other leading members of the captioned party to create insurrection and rebellion and to overthrow the Government of the United States in Puerto Rico. Since his release, Albizu Campos has been residing at the Columbus Hospital in New York City and, from the information presently available, it appears that he will maintain this residence for some time to come. Although he has been out of the penitentiary for more than three months, Albizu Campos has not as yet signed the conditions of his probation, nor has he petitioned the Federal Court in Puerto Rico for permission to remain in New York City.

In regard to the foregoing, a representative of the United States Probation Office for the Southern District of New York has advised that United States Congressman Vito Marcantonio has informed Mr. James V. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, that Albizu Campos is ill and that it is necessary for him to be hospitalized. The aforementioned representative of the Probation Office in the Southern District of New York has advised that in view of the report made to Mr. Bennett by Congressman Marcantonio, his office did not consider it feasible to serve the President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico with his conditions of probation.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

As you have previously been advised, Albizu Campos has been given numerous examinations by various doctors at the Columbus Hospital in New York and to date they have been unable to find any significant physical disability. The examining doctors have indicated that although he may be in a rather run-down condition, he is definitely not ill. Albizu Campos is reported to be using his private room in the Columbus Hospital as the headquarters of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in New York City and it has been ascertained that he receives many notable visitors and holds meetings in this room which, according to reliable sources, is paid for by the Communist Party, U.S.A.

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6:15 PM
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Sources, who are deemed to be familiar with the instant matter, have indicated that it would appear that Albizu Campos continues to be hospitalized on his own volition in order to elicit sympat[illegible] from and appear as a martyr to the members and adherents of his party who are of the opinion that he was unjustly incarcerated in the Atlanta Penitentiary and that this imprisonment resulted in a breakdown in health. It likewise would appear that Albizu Campos is operating in this manner in order to hold meetings of his party without fear of interruption and for the purpose of circumventing the Federal Court Order which obliges him to sign the conditions of his probation.

Please be advised that the information outlined hereinbefore is being made available to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons as well as the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

You will be furnished with additional data pertinent to the activities of Albizu Campos and the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico as they are received.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Ho[illegible]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC - Mr. James V. Bennett
Director, Bureau of Prisons

CC - Assistant Attorney General
Tom C. Clark

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

JMH:IV
100-7689

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/5/81 BY SP-5 RJH/RTJ/ns

September 6, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
VOORHIS ACT
INTERNAL SECURITY - PR

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated June 30, 1943 in which it was requested that the United States Probation Office of the Southern District of New York be contacted for the purpose of ascertaining the up-to-date status in the case of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS.

This is to advise that Special Agent John M. Hansell contacted [redacted] probation office for the Southern District of New York. [redacted] advised that he was handling the case of CAMPOS. CAMPOS, he reported had not as yet signed the conditions of probation as he is in the Columbus Hospital in New York City and has been there since shortly after his arrival in New York City from the penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia. [redacted] advised that he had not been advised of this fact by the subject but had learned this through a letter dated June 7, 1943 from JAMES V. BENNETT, director, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C.

b7C

DEFERRED RECORDING

Mr. BENNETT advised in this letter to the Probation Office that he, BENNETT, had been informed by Congressman Vito Marcantonio that CAMPOS was ill and it was necessary for him to be hospitalized. In view of this fact, [redacted] advised Agent Hansell, he had not thought it feasible to serve the president of the Nationalist Party with his conditions of probation.

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105-11813-82

[redacted] further reported that it was required that CAMPOS petition Federal Judge ROBERT COOPER in San Juan for permission to remain in New York. It is known that Judge COOPER has no objections

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to CAMPOS remaining in the city. However, to date [redacted] could not say whether CAMPOS has actually petitioned the judge himself as required by the court. b7C

It is known that Mr. CAMPOS has maintained a private room in the Columbus Hospital in New York City since about June 6, 1943.

Agent Hansell, upon contacting the authorities at the hospital, ascertained that although CAMPOS was in a rather run-down condition after his long incarceration in the penitentiary, he was nevertheless definitely not ill. It is likely, therefore, that Mr. CAMPOS is using a private room in the hospital as a headquarters for the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in New York. It has also been ascertained that Mr. CAMPOS receives many notable visitors and holds numerous meetings in his room.

For three reasons then, it would appear that Mr. CAMPOS is staying in the hospital: First, to elicit sympathy, especially from those who believe that he was unjustly incarcerated in Atlanta and that this imprisonment had broken down his health; second, to hold party meetings without fear of interruption; third, to avoid signing the conditions of probation as required by the court.

It was learned that the expense for this room is about ten dollars a day. It is reliably reported that this expense is being borne by the Communist Party.

Very truly yours

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY
S. A. C.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552		Section 552a
☐ (b)(1)	☐ (b)(7)(A)	☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3)	☐ (b)(7)(C)	☐ (k)(1)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(D)	☐ (k)(2)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(E)	☐ (k)(3)
_____	☐ (b)(7)(F)	☐ (k)(4)
☐ (b)(4)	☐ (b)(8)	☐ (k)(5)
☐ (b)(5)	☐ (b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
☐ (b)(6)		☐ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

_____ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): OGA

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
105-11898-83, p1

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FBI/DOJ

JPC cgb
~~62-4721-504~~
10/22/43

105 HRK 83

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JAMES V. BENNETT
DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico

Reference is made to your memorandum dated September 23, 1943, wherein you have kindly offered to make available to this Bureau the information in the possession of the Bureau of Prisons concerning Pedro Albizu Campos, the President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

In pursuance of your suggestion, I will be pleased to designate a representative of this Bureau to review your file on Albizu Campos, inasmuch as you have indicated that it may contain information which is pertinent to this Bureau's investigation of Albizu Campos and the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, which has as its admitted and primary purpose the overthrow of the United States Government in Puerto Rico. If you will indicate a time that is convenient, I will make arrangements for a Bureau representative to contact you in reference to the foregoing.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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FBI
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DATE 5/5/81 BY SP-5 RJG/BJD/RC

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E. A. Tamm
Clegg
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Glavin
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Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Starke
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

OCT 26 1943 P.M.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, N. Y.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-3 RJV/RDH/215
ON 5/6/81

100-47403
MJL:DW

October 5, 1943

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 2-17-92

DIRECTOR, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-8 RJV/RDH

Re: PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau dated October 5, 1943, regarding the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

The following information regarding PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was obtained from the files of the Probation Office of the Southern District of New York:

CAMPOS was sentenced in Puerto Rico on July 31, 1936, to serve six years in prison and four years probation to follow on charges of attempting to overthrow the United States Government by force, fomenting violence, and trying to recruit an army. He was released from the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, on June 3, 1943, upon maximum expiration of his sentence as he refused to sign his conditional release certificate and forfeited all good time earned, as he felt that his signature would be tantamount to recognizing the authority of the United States over Puerto Rico.

Personal data and social history of the subject as reported in the file indicated that he was born on September 20, 1891, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, of well-to-do parents. He received degrees from Harvard University of A.B. in 1916, and LLB in 1921. CAMPOS was employed as a lawyer, lecturer, and writer, and was and is the president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. He enlisted in the United States Army on May 7, 1917, and was a First Lieutenant when honorably discharged in April, 1919. (Not verified.)

While in prison it was noted that CAMPOS was a very devout Catholic and was regarded as a good influence on other persons of Spanish extraction.

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105-118998-84
4 OCT 12 1943

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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34 OCT 18 1943

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF
DATE 3-2-7

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100-47403 October 5, 1943

Although CAMPOS is presently in New York, supervision of his probation has not as yet been transferred from Puerto to New York, and the local probation officers have not as yet had any contact with him, as he is presently hospitalized.

Mr. JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of Prisons at Washington, D.C., advised [redacted] United States Probation Officer at New York, by letter dated June 7, 1943, that Congressman MARCANTONIO had informed him that CAMPOS was ill and hospitalized at the Columbia Hospital in New York City. b7C

It was determined by Special Agent John Hansell of the New York Field Office from the hospital authorities at the above hospital, that CAMPOS is not seriously ill or in need of continued hospital care. It is felt that CAMPOS is posing as a dangerously sick man to avoid signing his conditions of probation and at the same time he is using his hospital room for conferences with Nationalist Party members.

Probation Officer [redacted] who is to have supervision over CAMPOS, advised that through his conversations with JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER, he believes CAMPOS will sign his conditions of probation although it is possible he will refuse to do so and return to prison so as to continue his role of martyr to the cause of Puerto Rican independence, and so retain the sympathies of the Puerto Rican people. b7C

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY
SAC

CC: SAN JUAN

JPC:cgb

RECORDED [illegible]

Date: October 27, 1943

To: SAC, San Juan 85

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
VOORHIS ACT; INTERNAL SECURITY - N

Reference is made to the letter submitted by the San Juan Office on October 18, 1943, entitled "Pedro Albizu Campos, Security Matter - N", and to the report in the same case made by Special Agent Carl F. Stanford at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on October 18, 1943.

It is noted from an examination of the undeveloped leads that the San Juan Office is to furnish all pertinent serials to the New York Office when Bureau instructions are received changing the Office of origin from San Juan to New York. In connection with the foregoing, you are advised that even though the captioned party is much more active in New York than it is in San Juan, the San Juan Office should continue to consider itself as origin in the case on the party and on Pedro Albizu Campos, and at the same time should immediately furnish to the New York Field Division all pertinent serials in its possession concerning the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, Pedro Albizu Campos, Juan Antonio Corretjer, and the other officials of the subject party.

CC: New York

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DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-5 [illegible]/RJR/RU

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
OCT 30 1943 P.M.
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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E. A. Tamm
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Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Starke
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

FILE NO. 100-3906

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO	10/18/43	10/15/43	CARL E. STANFORD cmr

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS, with aliases, Pedro Albizu Campos, Pedro Albizu	SECURITY MATTER - N

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/6/81 BY 682 2349 Rev

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Probation file relating to Subject was transferred to the New York Probation Officer on 8/11/43 and Subject is considered to be under the supervision of the New York Probation Officer.

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 62-7721.
Report of Special Agent CARL E. STANFORD dated 5/26/43 at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

DETAILS: [redacted] United States Probation Officer, San Juan, Puerto Rico advised that he had received a letter from the United States Probation Officer in New York City dated August 6, 1943 signed by [redacted] showing that the Subject's file number with the United States Probation Officer in New York is 13208. This letter requested that the Subject's file be transferred to the Probation Officer in New York. CABRANES advised that he sent this file airmail on August 11, 1943 to [redacted] Chief Probation Officer, directed for the attention of [redacted] He further advised that he regarded the Subject's probation to have been transferred officially from San Juan to New York and that the Subject should comply with the provisions of his probation and report to the Probation Officer in New York City. According to instructions to U. S. Probation Officers, there is nothing which states that the United States District Judge, who originally placed the Subject on probation, must give his consent to have the supervision of his probation transferred to another district.

b7C

[redacted] advised that he was writing the U. S. Probation Officer in New York in order to clarify the fact that the Subject is regarded to be under the supervision of the New York Probation Officer.

- P E N D I N G -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPY DESTROYED 14 MAY 26 1960	ENCLOSURE	62-7721-1 RECORDED [redacted] 25 OCT 22 1943

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2 - New York
1 - ONI, San Juan
1 - MIS, San Juan
2 - San Juan

7—2034

SJ 100-3906

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK:

b7C

Will contact the U. S. Probation Officer, [redacted] to determine if the Subject is considered to be under the supervision of the New York Probation Officer. If so, it should be determined if he has complied with his probation.

* Will ascertain if the Subject has in his possession his Selective Service registration card which was given to him upon his release.

* Will follow and report any activities on the part of the Subject concerning the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in New York.

THE SAN JUAN FIELD DIVISION:

AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO:

Will, upon advice from the Bureau on November 23, 1943 that the office of origin has been changed from San Juan to New York, furnish all pertinent serials to the New York office.

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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJG BJS/MLB 3/6/91
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DATE OF REVIEW 3/6/91

CONFIDENTIAL

New York, N. Y.

RJL:DW
100-7589

October 5, 1943

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - N
(Bureau file 62-7721)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated August 26, 1943, in regard to the above matter, requesting that the Bureau be furnished with the pertinent data in the possession of the Probation Officer concerning persons who are presently supervised by Probation Authorities, and who are members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

It was determined that the following members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico are presently on probation in the Southern District of New York:

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS
JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER
LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ
RAFAEL LOPEZ ROSAS
RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA-MLB
ON 4-17-00
admin

It was determined that JULIO VELAZQUEZ, who was also in prison for Nationalist Party activities in Puerto Rico, is expected to be released from prison shortly and to be supervised by the Probation Authorities of the Southern District of New York.

RAIMUNDO GONZALES, who was convicted on a narcotics smuggling charge in Brooklyn, on November 19, 1940, and released on conditional release to the Eastern District of New York at Brooklyn, is employed by the Nationalist Party newspaper Pueblos Hispanos. He is reported by Confidential Informant [redacted], whose identity is known to the Bureau, to be a member of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

b2, b7D(V)

Special Agent Martin J. Lukoskie conferred with Chief Probation Officer [redacted] the Southern District of New York, and Probation Officers [redacted] the same district, and secured the following information which they requested be considered confidential:

b7C
b7D

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100-7589-119 NOT RECORDED JAN 27 1950

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They advised that for some unknown reason the ordinary procedure in the handling of persons released on probation has been altered in the favor of the above men.

Mr. JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, has interested himself in these men, although according to the Probation Officers the Bureau of Prisons has no jurisdiction over men on probation.

Congressman MARCANTONIO of New York has corresponded with and telephoned Mr. BENNETT on several occasions regarding the release and probation conditions of these men. It was the opinion of the Probation Officers, however, that someone in Washington with much more influence than MARCANTONIO excercises, has intervened with BENNETT in the behalf of the Nationalist Party members.

Although it was very unusual to allow an ex-prisoner to visit a person still in jail, an exception was made in the case of CORRETJER and CAMPOS, and with the express authority of Mr. BENNETT, CORRETJER was allowed to visit CAMPOS in the penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, with the permission being especially unusual as these men were convicted for the same offenses.

The Probation Officers also advised that probationers are not usually allowed to choose the district in which they are to serve their conditions of probation.

The above men, however, after the intercession of Congressman MARCANTONIO, were allowed to come to the Southern District of New York.

In several instances it was stated that the reason for not returning to Puerto Rico was the difficulty of arranging for transportation accommodations to Puerto Rico. The Probation Officers, however, stated that this was not a sufficient reason as other probationers had been returned to that island in recent months.

Considerable difficulty was had and is still being met in securing transfer of supervision of probation from Puerto Rico, where the men were convicted, to New York.

The above officers advised that ordinary probationers are not allowed to consort or work in the same establishment and to do so is considered a violation of probation conditions in many cases. However, the above men are known to be members of the Nationalist Party in New York and several of them are working for the Nationalist Party newspaper Pueblos Hispanos.

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These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

CONFIDENTIAL

October 5, 1943

The Probation Officers have taken no action in this matter as several of the members are still under the jurisdiction of the Probation Officers at Puerto Rico, and they feel that it is very possible that they would be unable to secure warrants for the arrest of these men for violation of probation conditions and they would make themselves libel for suit for false arrest. They also feel that some outside influence has been exerted upon Local Board 39 of New York City which classified ROSAS as 1-A on August 11, 1943, making him subject to induction on September 4, 1943. Probation Officer [redacted] stated that ROSAS filed an appeal of the classification with the board to this date having failed to take any action and being very uncooperative in its attitude toward the Probation Officer. b7C

[redacted] advised that he had written a letter to Mr. BENNETT, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, intimating that he would be very happy to have Mr. BENNETT supervise the probation of the above men due to his unseeming interest in their cases. b7C

In view of the nature of the above information, the Probation Officers requested that its source be considered confidential. Separate letters are being submitted on each of the above members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SAC

CC: NY 100-7689
San Juan

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JPC:egb
62-7721

October 18, 1943

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DATE 5/6/81 BY Sp-5
235/81 JHW

THE DIRECTOR

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
Voorhis Act; Internal Security - R.

BACKGROUND:

You will recall that the captioned party has as its admitted and primary purpose the overthrow of the United States Government in Puerto Rico; that it has become increasingly active since the recent release of its President (Pedro Albizu Campos), its Secretary-General (Juan Antonio Corretjer), and other officials from various penitentiaries to which they were sentenced for conspiracy to create insurrection and rebellion and to bring about the overthrow of this government in Puerto Rico; and that it is being aided in its endeavor to attain its goal by the Communist Party, USA, as well as the Communist Parties of Mexico and Puerto Rico.

RESULTS OF RECENT INVESTIGATION:

Information received by the New York Office in the month of September, 1943, reflected that United States Congressman Vito Marcantonio informed Mr. James V. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, that Albizu Campos is ill and that it is necessary for him to be hospitalized; that Bennett in turn reported this information to the United States Probation Office in the Southern District of New York; and that because of the report made by Mr. Bennett, the Probation officials did not consider it feasible to serve Campos with the conditions of his probation. Campos, to date, has not complied with the terms of his probated sentence and, as you have previously been advised, he is apparently using his hospital room for the purpose of holding meetings with the officials of his party and the Communist Party, USA, inasmuch as he has been examined by several doctors who advised after their diagnosis that they were unable to find that Campos is suffering from any significant disability.

On September 15, 1943, the Attorney General was advised of the foregoing facts and on that date a memorandum was directed to Mr. Bennett wherein he was requested to furnish the Bureau with any information in his possession which he considered relevant to our continuing investigation of the captioned party. On September 23, 1943, Mr. Bennett acknowledged the aforementioned

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Gandy

105-11898-✓
NOT RECORDED
119 JAN 30 1950

60 FEB 20 1951

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memorandum, at which time he advised that the jurisdiction of his Bureau over Campos ceased on June 3, 1943, when Campos was released from the Atlanta Penitentiary. Mr. Bennett intimated at the same time that he would be glad to allow any representative of the Bureau to inspect his files for the purpose of securing any data which are deemed significant to our investigation.

In view of the foregoing, the New York Office was instructed to conduct additional inquiries concerning the status of the officials of the captioned party who are presently being supervised by the Probation authorities in that Field Division. The information resulting from the supplementary investigation conducted by the New York Office is considered particularly significant and was furnished to the Bureau by Probation officers in New York City with the request that it be considered confidential. The information furnished by the Probation officers is as follows:

1. For some reason unknown to the Probation officers, the ordinary procedure in the handling of persons released on probation has been altered in favor of Campos, Corretjer, and other leading members of the captioned party.

2. Mr. James V. Bennett has interested himself in these men, although his Bureau has absolutely no jurisdiction whatsoever over their probation.

3. Congressman Marcantonio has corresponded with and telephoned Mr. Bennett on several occasions regarding the release and probation conditions of these men.

4. Although probationers are not ordinarily allowed to choose the district in which they are to serve their conditions of probation, they were all permitted to establish residence in the Southern District of New York following the intercession of Congressman Marcantonio with Mr. Bennett.

5. Ordinarily, probationers are not allowed to consort or work in the same establishment and to do so is considered in many instances a violation of probation conditions. Nonetheless, the five Nationalist Party members who are now on probation in the Southern District of New York are daily affiliating with one another and several of them are working in the same establishment.

6. The Probation officers in New York have taken no action in this matter, inasmuch as some of the members of the party who were recently released are still under the jurisdiction of the Probation officers in Puerto Rico. (For reasons unknown to the Bureau and apparently to the Probation officers in New York, difficulty has been encountered in so far as securing transfer of supervision from Puerto Rico to New York is concerned.)

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7. [redacted] b7C b2D
of New York, has indicated to the Bureau that because he is considerably upset over the manner in which exceptions are being made for these Nationalist Party members, he has written a letter to Mr. Bennett intimating that he would be very happy to have Mr. Bennett supervise the probation of these Nationalists, due to his unseemly interest in these cases.

It is likewise deemed significant that one of the aforementioned probationers, Luis F. Velazquez, informed United States Probation Officer [redacted] b7C recently that Marcantonio had contacted Bennett in reference to these cases on Nationalist Party members now in New York; that, according to Velazquez, Bennett told Marcantonio that he would "straighten out the entire situation with the Probation Office in New York City, but in the meantime Velazquez was to report to the Probation officer in accordance with the instructions of the court." [redacted] commented in this regard that he was at a loss to explain the attitude of Marcantonio or Bennett and that he could not understand why these Nationalists are being handled with "kid gloves.")

ACTION:

The New York Office apparently has an excellent liaison relationship with the Probation officials in the Southern District of New York, and because of the request made by these officials, no communications have been prepared for outside dissemination relative to the interest displayed by Marcantonio and Bennett relative to the probation status of Campos and his affiliates.

For your approval there is attached a memorandum to Mr. Bennett of the Bureau of Prisons, acknowledging his kind offer to make available to the FBI all information in his possession concerning Campos and the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico. In the attached memorandum, Mr. Bennett is being requested to indicate a time that will be convenient for him in order that the Bureau may make arrangements for one of its representatives to contact Bennett for the purpose of reviewing his files on Campos for any information that may be pertinent to our investigation of that individual and the party which is directed by him.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

Attachment

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62-7721

October 27, 1943

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THE DIRECTOR

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
Voorhis Act; Internal Security - N

BACKGROUND

You will recall that in the memorandum which I directed to you on October 18, 1943, there was set forth the following pertinent information relative to the captioned party, which has as its admitted and primary purpose the overthrow of the United States Government in Puerto Rico:

1. The party is being aided in its endeavor to attain its goal by the Communist Party, USA, as well as the Communist Parties of Mexico and Puerto Rico.

2. Pedro Albizu Campos, the President of the subject party, has been residing in the Columbus Hospital in New York City since his release from the Atlanta Penitentiary on June 3, 1943; he is reported to be using his hospital room for the purpose of holding meetings with the officials of his party and the Communist Party without fear of interruption; the Columbus Hospital doctors, in examining Campos, have advised that they were unable to find that he is suffering from any significant disability; and he is reported to be feigning ill health in order that he may not have to comply with the terms of his probated sentence.

3. Information furnished the New York Office in confidence by Probation officials in the Southern District of New York indicates that:

(a) For some reason unknown to the Probation officers, the ordinary procedure in the handling of persons released on probation has been altered in favor of Campos and other leading members of the party.

(b) Mr. James V. Bennett, Bureau of Prisons, has interested himself in these men, although his Bureau has absolutely no jurisdiction whatsoever over their probation.

(c) United States Congressman Vito Marcantonio has corresponded with and telephoned Bennett on several occasions regarding the release and probation conditions of these men.

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(d) Mr. Bennett transmitted the information furnished him by Marcantonio concerning Campos and his affiliates to the Probation officers in New York, and because of the report made by Mr. Bennett, the Probation officials did not consider it feasible to serve Campos with the conditions of his probation.

You will further recall that in the referenced memorandum I indicated that on September 15, 1943, a communication was directed to Mr. Bennett requesting him to furnish the Bureau with any information in his possession which he considered relevant to our continuing investigation of the captioned party; that Mr. Bennett, in his acknowledgment, advised that the jurisdiction of his bureau over Campos ceased when the latter was released from the Atlanta Penitentiary; and that Bennett intimated at the same time that he would be glad to have a Bureau representative view his files for the purpose of securing any data deemed significant to our investigation. In reference to the foregoing, a memorandum was forwarded to Bennett thanking him for his kind offer and requesting him to designate a time for said review.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On October 18, 1943, the San Juan Office advised that it had ascertained that Mr. Bennett sent Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper the following radiogram on June 11, 1943:

"In view of difficulties we apparently anticipate with respect to probation supervision of Albizu-Campos and co-defendant Velazquez, as well as other complications which may arise, I wonder if you would be good enough to wire us whether you would consider discharging them from probation and further supervision. Regards."

The San Juan Office further ascertained that on June 12, 1943, Judge Cooper replied to Mr. Bennett in the following manner:

"Your radiogram 11th instant. I would not consider discharging Albizu-Campos or Velazquez from probation supervision. The only basis for such action would be the fact that they continue to defy the authority of the government of the United States. Others who were lead by Albizu-Campos and Velazquez have been forced to comply with probation. This position is approved by present and former District Attorney, Herrick and Snyder. Regards."

The San Juan Office has likewise determined that the probation file on Campos was transferred to the New York Probation officer on August 11, 1943, and, therefore, the subject is under the supervision of the Probation officials in the Southern District of New York.

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OBSERVATIONS

It is to be observed from an examination of the facts in the Bureau's possession that:

1. The Bureau of Prisons' jurisdiction over Pedro Albizu Campos terminated on June 3, 1943, when he was released from the Atlanta Penitentiary.

2. In response to the Bureau's request for information concerning Campos and his party, Mr. Bennett advised on September 23, 1943, that the jurisdiction of his Bureau over Campos ceased on June 3, 1943.

3. Despite the foregoing, on June 11, 1943, having previously been contacted by Marcantonio, who is an ardent exponent of the party's theories and objectives, Mr. Bennett, in "anticipating difficulties with respect to probation supervision of Albizu Campos", requested the Federal Judge at San Juan to "consider discharging" Campos "from probation and further supervision."

The discrepancies in the statements made concerning the jurisdiction over the Nationalist Party probationers are readily apparent, inasmuch as:

1. The ultimate authority having jurisdiction over the Federal probationers is either the Federal Judge in the district where they were sentenced, or the Federal Judge in the district in which the subjects establish residence, provided that the sentencing judge transfers that supervision to the judge in the Federal district in which the subjects set up residence, or

2. The immediate authority having jurisdiction is the probation officer who is an agent of the court, appointed by the court, and answerable only to the court.

ACTION

Until a reply is received from the Bureau of Prisons, and until its files on the subject party are reviewed by the Bureau, it is recommended that no action be taken; however, subsequent to the review, and depending upon the information resulting therefrom, it is considered advisable to apprise the Attorney General of the facts surrounding the present probationary status of Campos and his affiliates.

You will be immediately apprised of all pertinent information that is received in the future relative to the data set forth hereinbefore.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

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Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
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Mr. Quinn Tamm
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Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JKM:BK
62-7721

October 30, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;
Voorhis Act; Internal Security - N

Pedro Albizu Campos

Mr. Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons called with regard to the Director's most recent memorandum to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons dated October 25, in which it is stated we will be pleased to designate a representative of this Bureau to review their file on Campos. Mr. Loveland stated their file is available for review at any time and in order to avoid a lot more correspondence, he thought arrangements for this might be handled by telephone.

I told Mr. Loveland that I would have the Agent handling this case in the Bureau contact him by telephone to arrange for a convenient time.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

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FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

cc - Mr. Coffey

20 JAN 21 1944

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R36/B70/R27

November 3, 1943

JPC:egb
62-7721

THE DIRECTOR

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico;
Vcornis Act; Internal Security - N

BACKGROUND

You will recall that in the attached memorandum which I transmitted to you on October 16, 1943, I advised you of the receipt of information to the effect that the ordinary procedure in the handling of persons released on probation has been altered in favor of Pedro Albizu Campos, Luis F. Velasquez, and other convicted leaders of the captioned party who are now supposed to be serving probated sentences in New York City. You will further recall that the information developed by the New York Office with respect to this situation indicates that at the instigation of United States Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Mr. James V. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, intervened in behalf of several of the party officials, and that according to the probation officers in New York City, Bennett's intervention is of such a nature that it has materially affected their supervision of these subjects.

As you have previously been advised, the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons over Campos and his affiliates terminated upon their release from the various penitentiaries in which they were incarcerated. In response to the Bureau's request for pertinent information in the Bureau of Prisons relating to the captioned party, Mr. Bennett offered to make the file on Campos available to the Bureau for review purposes and at the time this offer was made, he stated with respect to Campos that the jurisdiction of his Bureau over that subject terminated when he was released from Atlanta on June 3, 1943.

RESULTS OF RECENT INVESTIGATION

The aforementioned offer of Mr. Bennett was accepted by the Bureau, and on November 1, 1943, the file was thoroughly reviewed by SA J. P. Coyne who is supervising the Bureau's investigation of the subject party. A memorandum summarizing the results of this review is attached for your information. In summary, this review reflected the following:

1. Vito Marcantonio, Roger Baldwin, the American Civil Liberties Union, the International Labor Defense, and kindred organizations actively participated in a campaign to have the subject and his affiliates freed from imprisonment in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

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OBSERVATIONS

It is observed from a review of the foregoing and from an examination of the data previously made available to you that:

1. The Bureau of Prisons acted beyond the scope of its jurisdiction in interesting itself in the probation supervision of Campos and Velazquez by requesting the Federal Judge in San Juan to "consider discharging them from probation and further supervision."

2. This unseemly and unwarranted intervention of the Bureau of Prisons was undoubtedly predicated upon a request or series of requests made by Congressman Marcantonio.

3. As a consequence of this intervention, the Probation officer in New York has been unable to effect adequate supervision of the convicted officials of the party who are now supposed to be complying with the conditions of their probation. Actually, this intervention has resulted in the following:

(a) Campos, although he has been out of the penitentiary for five months, has not yet signed the conditions of his probation.

(b) Velazquez, although he has been residing in New York City for a considerable period of time, has refused to petition the court in Puerto Rico for permission to spend his period of probation in New York.

(c) Although probationers are not ordinarily allowed to choose the district in which they are to serve their conditions of probation, these Nationalists were all permitted to establish residence in the Southern District of New York following the intercession of Marcantonio.

(d) Ordinarily, probationers are not allowed to consort or work in the same establishment and to do so is considered in many instances a violation of probation conditions. Nonetheless, five Nationalist Party members who are now on probation in New York are daily affiliating with one another and several of them are working in the same establishment.

ACTION

On November 1, 1943, a personal and confidential memorandum was prepared for the Attorney General, apprising him of the pertinent information set forth above. Accordingly, additional action relative to the foregoing is not necessary at this time. The Bureau is continuing to afford the investigation of the captioned party preferred attention, and you will be furnished with all pertinent information resulting therefrom as it is received.

Respectfully,

Attachment. H. B. Lead

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

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Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT:KLW

November 25, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

For record purposes, it may be noted that on Wednesday, November 24, 1943, I advised Mr. Carusi in detail of the allegations concerning irregularities in the arrangement and supervision of the parole of Pedro Albizu Campos, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, and his associates.

I outlined to Mr. Carusi the fact that Congressman Marcantonio had interested himself in this case and that Mr. Bennett had courteously allowed us to review the Bureau of Prison's files, which indicated that radiograms had been exchanged between the Department and the Federal Judge in Puerto Rico about this proposition. I pointed out to Mr. Carusi other questionable incidents in this situation, including the failure of the subjects to execute the probation terms, etc.

I told Mr. Carusi that you had instructed me to bring this situation to his attention orally because you had received word from a reliable outside source that the Dies Committee was looking into this whole situation and that, consequently, there might be some unfortunate publicity about it.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm.

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FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

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Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS

Inasmuch as the Criminal Division has indicated from an examination of the data in its possession concerning the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico that there may exist possible violations of both the Sedition and Selective Service Statutes, I am desirous of bringing to your attention at this time the information outlined in the enclosed reports relative to Pedro Albizu Campos, the President of the afore-mentioned Party. The attached reports are those made in the instant case by Special Agent Carl E. Stanford at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on December 22, 1943, and Special Agent John M. Hansell at New York City on January 5, 1944.

As additional information is received concerning Albizu, it will be made available to you.

Enclosure

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

FILE NO. 100-3906

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
SAN JUAN, P. R.	12-22-43	12-21-43	CARL F. STANFORD DG

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, with aliases	SECURITY MATTER - N

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/6/81 BY SP5 CSR/BJS/LJS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

U. S. Probation Officer, San Juan, P. R., advised that subject has not petitioned the U. S. District Court at San Juan for transfer of his probation to New York City. Probation Officer, San Juan, has advised Probation Officer at New York City that if subject does not do so before 1-17-44, a motion will be filed in San Juan ordering subject to show cause why his probation should not be revoked.

- P -

(Bureau File #62-7721)

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent CARL F. STANFORD, San Juan, Puerto Rico, dated 10-18-43.

DETAILS: [redacted], U. S. Probation Officer, San Juan, Puerto Rico, advised that he had conferred with Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER and with the United States Attorney, San Juan, regarding the probation of the subject. He advised that as far as he knew, the subject had not yet reported to the Probation Officer in New York City, nor has the subject petitioned the U. S. District Court at San Juan for authorization to have the supervision of his probation transferred from San Juan to New York City.

[redacted] exhibited a letter dated December 17, 1943, which he had written to [redacted] Chief Probation Officer, U. S. Court House, Foley Square, New York City, directed to the attention of [redacted] U. S. Probation Officer. In this letter [redacted] stated that the subject has not

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petitioned Judge COOPER for authorization to remain in New York. If the subject does not make such a petition before January 17, 1944, [redacted] proposes to file forthwith a motion in order to have the subject show cause why his probation should not be revoked. b7C

- PENDING -

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

* THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION, at New York, New York, will contact the U. S. Probation Officer, [redacted] to determine if the subject is considered to be under the supervision of the New York Probation Officer. If so, it should be determined if he has complied with his probation. b7C

* Will ascertain if the subject has in his possession his Selective Service registration card which was given to him upon his release.

* Will follow and report any activities on the part of the subject concerning the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in New York.

THE SAN JUAN FIELD DIVISION, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, will consult with [redacted] on January 17, 1944, to determine if subject has petitioned Judge COOPER for transfer of the supervision of his probation from San Juan to New York. b7C

If the subject has not done so, will report the action of the U. S. Probation Officer concerning any motion that he may file to have subject show cause why his probation should not be revoked.

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJV/BTJ/RW 5/6/91
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DIRECTOR

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA-MLB ON 4-12-06

JOY. NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, VOORHIS ACT, IS M.

b2,b7D ACCORDING TO [redacted] ON DECEMBER TWENTYEIGHTH, FORTYTHREE

b7C [redacted] US PROBATION OFFICER, SDNY, CONFERRED WITH CONSUELO LEE LAMB RE OFFICIAL LETTER RECEIVED FROM PUERTO RICO.

THIS LETTER REFECTEDTHAT PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS MUST WITHIN THIRTY DAYS REQUEST PERMISSION FROM FEDERAL JUDGE ROBERT A COOPER, SAN JUAN, TO REMAIN IN NYC, OR HIS CONDITIONS OFPROBATION WILL BE REVOKED. IT SHOULD

b7C BE NOTED THAT [redacted] HAS NOT AS YET SERVED CAMPOS WITH THE CONDITIONS OF PROBATION, ALTHOUGH CAMPOS WAS RELEASED FROM THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY

b2,b7D IN ATLANTA JUNE THREE, FORTYTHREE. ACCORDING TO [redacted] 105-11213-✓

CAMPOS WILL REFUSE TO SIGN ANY PAPER THAT WOULD RESTRICT HIS POLITICAL ACTIVITY. CONROY

HOLD

119 JAN 27 1950

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-77121-156

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5/6/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJV/BJA/MLB
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91

CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 13 29 6-42 P

DIRECTOR

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 4-17-00
admin.

JOY. NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO., VOORHIS ACT, IS N.

RE NY TELETYPE DECEMBER TWENTYEIGHTH. ACCORDING TO [redacted], JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER CONFERRED WITH [redacted] VITO MARCANTONIO RELATIVE TO LETTER MENTIONED IN REFERENCE TELETYPE, AND MADE APPOINTMENT WITH HIM TO VISIT PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS AT COLUMBUS HOSPITAL NIGHT OF DECEMBER TWENTYEIGHTH. ALSO TO BE PRESENT AT THIS MEETING WAS QUOTE EL GOBIERNO UNQUOTE, OR A GOVERNMENT MAN. SUBSEQUENTLY ASCERTAINED THAT QUOTE EL GOBIERNO UNQUOTE REFERRED TO IN SAID CONVERSATION WAS [redacted] SDNY. UPON BEING INTERVIEWED DECEMBER TWENTYNINTH, [redacted] REPORTED VISIT TO CAMPOS BUT DID NOT MENTION PRESENCE OF EITHER CORRETJER [redacted]OR MARCANTONIO. [redacted] REVEALED HE SHOWED CAMPOS THE LETTER FROM SAN JUAN, BUT CAMPOS ADVISED [redacted] THAT SUCH MATTERS WERE TO BE HANDLED THROUGH HIS ATTY, VITO MARCANTONIO. [redacted] DECLINED TO MAKE ANY FURTHER STATEMENTS AS TO STATUS OF THE AFFAIR EXCEPT TO ADVISE THAT HE WOULD WRITE TO CAMPOS MAKING A FORMAL REQUEST OF HIM TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE LETTER.

105-11878-90

CONROY

RECORDED & INDEXED

28 JAN 1 1944

FBI

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO CONFIDENTIAL N.Y. FILE NO. 100-47403 DEC

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK	1/5/44	1/3-4-/44	JOHN M. HANSELL

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, with aliases	SECURITY MATTER - M

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject continues as leader and president of the NATIONALIST PARTY of PUERTO RICO. CAMPOS still in Columbus Hospital, NYC and according to informants his expenses are approximately $100 per week and are being borne by Communist Party. Physical condition of subject probably does not warrant his stay in hospital but by so remaining he believes he can continue the role of martyr, refrain from signing conditions of probation and can meet with leaders and sympathizers unmolested. Subject in frequent contact with EARL BROWDER and VITO MARCANTONIO and leaders of his own party. Council for Pan-American Democracy petitioned White House to commute sentence of subject. Communist Party publicly endorses independence of Puerto Rico. Subject requested by United States Probation Office, SDNY to petition court in San Juan to remain in New York City but CAMPOS referred Probation Officers to his attorney, MARCANTONIO although policy of Probation Office is to deal directly with probationer. Probation Office in San Juan advised of this action. Subject given until January 17, 1944 to petition the court at the end of which time a motion will be filed to have subject show cause why his probation should not be revoked. Release Progress Report set forth. Mail cover set out (C) (V)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 3-2-77

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB ON 6-12-00

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 ON 3-15-77

REFERENCE: Bureau File 62-7721

Report of Special Agent CARL E. STANFORD dated December 22, 1943 at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Special Agent in Charge

COPY DESTROYED 14 MAY 26 1960

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

35 JAN 10 1944

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
4 Bureau
3 San Juan
1 [redacted] DID, 3 N.D.
1 [redacted] 1 65 1/2, S.C.
3 New York

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DETAILS: According to [redacted] (S)(U) and other reliable sources of information, PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS continues as leader and president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.

After the subject's release on June 3, 1943 from the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia, he came to New York City and spent the first four days after his arrival at the home of MRS. CONSUELO LEE TAPIA DE LAMB, Administratrix of PUEBLOS HISPANOS, who resides at 65 West 90th Street, New York City.

On the ninth of June 1943 the subject entered the Columbus Hospital, 227 East 19th Street in New York City where he still maintains a private room. (U) At this hospital, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the subject pays approximately $15.00 per day for this private room. This source also revealed that the subject's doctor, E. SACONDAHIA, had advised that there apparently was nothing wrong with the subject and that he could go home at any time he wished. This source further advised that the subject was allowed visitors at any time and stated that his room was always filled with visitors most of whom were Puerto Ricans.

[redacted] revealed that he had learned from RAFAEL LOPEZ ROSAS, an important figure in the Nationalist Party that the Communist Party was carrying the expense of CAMPOS' hospitalization. [redacted] revealed that he had obtained information to corroborate this. (S) (U)

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Since the subject's physical condition is not such to warrant his remaining in the hospital, it is probable that his stay there is intentional so that he can continue in the role of martyr to the cause of Puerto Rican independence. [redacted] revealed that it was the policy of the Nationalist Party to make Puerto Rican people both here and in Puerto Rico believe that CAMPOS was so mistreated by the authorities that it was necessary for him to be hospitalized upon his release from Prison. (S) (U)

Still another reason for the subject's remaining in the hospital is that by so doing he feels that he can circumvent the requirement of signing the conditions of probation which to date he has not consummated although he was released from prison over six months ago, according to [redacted] (S)(U)

Another reason why the subject is remaining in the hospital may be that he feels that he can meet leaders of his party and leaders of sympathetic organizations without being molested. According to [redacted] and other reliable sources of information, the subject is in frequent contact with the Secretary General of the Communist Party, EARL BROWDER and with Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO. In addition to these, Confidential sources T-2 and T-3 revealed the leaders of the Nationalist Party in New York City such as JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER, JULIO PINTO GANDIA, RAMON MEDINA RAMIREZ, CONSUELO LEE LAMB, also private secretary MONSERRATE VIERA, visit CAMPOS nearly every day. (S) (U)

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According to Confidential Source T-4 on June 2, 1943, which is the date previous to the release of the subject from the penitentiary, CAMPOS registered under the Selective Training and Service Act and his cards were forwarded at that time to the Governor of New York. The subject's Registration Card gave as his address in New York City, c/o Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

Released at the same time with CAMPOS was LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ a co-defendant of the subject. They were both accompanied from Atlanta to New York City by SAMUEL NEUBURGER, an attorney for the International Labor Defense and a colleague of Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO. At this same time, MR. JOSEPH W. SANFORD, Warden of the Penitentiary at Atlanta, revealed that he understood that MR. MARCANTONIO was endeavoring to obtain a pardon for CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ from the President in order that they would not have to conform with the terms of their probation.

On June 3, 1943, while the subject was still in the penitentiary, the following memorandum was read to and served on him.

"Pedro Albizu Campos, No. 51298-A

Release on June 3, 1943 to be followed
by Probationary Sentence

On June 3, 1943 you have completed the penal sentence imposed in the United States Court for the District of Puerto Rico, Case No. 4368-CR, for Violation of Title 18, Sec. 6,4,88, and 7, and begin the probationary sentence imposed on you. The records indicate that you were sentenced to a probation term of four years, to follow the expiration of the sentence which you have now completed.

On release from this institution, you are under the supervision of the United States Probation Officer. You have indicated you intend to proceed directly to New York City. You are, therefore, directed to report, on arrival, without delay, to the United States Probation Officer, Southern District of New York, [redacted] Federal Courts Building, New York City. You should promptly make application to the Honorable Robert A. Cooper, Judge, Federal District Court San Juan, Puerto Rico, for transfer of supervision to the Southern District of New York. Pending action on your application, you may remain temporarily under the supervision of the New York Office. You will receive specific instructions from [redacted] as to the conditions of your probationary term. "

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By direction of the Director
United States Bureau of Prisons

JOSEPH W. SANFORD,
Warden

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It is to be noted that in the second paragraph of this memorandum, the subject was directed to report on arrival and without delay to the United States Probation Officer, Southern District of New York. The subject to date has not reported, using of course for an excuse, the fact that he is hospitalized.

A letter from the files of the United States Probation Office, Southern District of New York, dated June 7, 1943 from JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, to [redacted], United States Probation Officer, Southern District of New York, revealed the following -

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"Today we were informed by Congressman Marcantonio that Albizu Campos was ill and that it had been necessary for him to be hospitalized at the Columbus Hospital at 227 East 19th Street, New York City."

In order to show the close connection between the Communist Party and the Nationalist Party, the following article which appeared in Pueblos Hispanos on June 19, 1943, page 10, column 3, is set forth:

"COMMUNIST BODY INDORSES INDEPENDENCE OF PUERTO RICO"

"The meeting of the National Committee of the American Communist Party extends its sincerest brotherly greetings to Brother Pedro Albizu Campos and wishes for him a speedy recovery from his illness.

The People of Puerto Rico stand united in their demand for the right of free determination which is one of the aims of this war of the people. They have shown this by the unanimous vote of the legislative and the full people's Congress recently celebrated in Puerto Rico.

To Brothers Pedro Albizu Campos and Juan Antonion Corretjer, the leaders of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, we promise our complete support to the Nationalist Party and for the complete unification of all the Puerto Rican people and their various parties in regard to the supreme task of obtaining the recognition of their nationality. We shall fulfill our promise by reuniting our people, and especially the workers' movement in our country, in the support of Puerto Rican independence as a condition necessary for correcting our relations with all of Latin America, and as an acid test of the Atlantic Charter.

Puerto Rico must and will be free.

(signed) National Committee,
Communist Party of the United States of America

Wm. Z. Foster - President
Earl Browder - General Secretary."

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[redacted] advised that he had received through the mails a letter and petition from the Council for Pan-American Democracy, 112 East 19th Street, New York, New York, setting forth the background of the subject and requesting that the recipient of the letter petition the White House in order that CAMPOS' sentence might be commuted. The letter which was signed by CLIFFORD T. McAVOY, Chairman of the State Council, also asked for a contribution to help defray the cost of the campaign. These two letters are set forth herewith:

June 23, 1943

"Dear Friend:

Since his release from Atlanta penitentiary on June 3rd, Don Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, has been in a New York hospital. His seven years of imprisonment have seriously impaired his health.

Unless we act quickly, Albizu Campos faces a possible return to Atlanta to serve another four years. His doctors inform us that this would be the equivalent to a death sentence.

Commutation of sentence by President Roosevelt can save Albizu Campos, permitting this man whose only crime was love of country to live out his life in peace.

Such an act of simple justice and humanity would also strengthen the faith of our Latin American allies in the sincertiy of United States war aims and in our devotion to the principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

The time is very short. We ask you to sign the enclosed card immediately, so that the letter to President Roosevelt may be in his hands before July 1st.

Your contribution will help us defray the cost of the campaign.

Very sincerely yours,
(signed) Clifford T. McAvoy
Chairman "

- - - - - -

The letter to the President read as follows:

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June 23, 1943

"The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On July 30, 1936, Don Pedro Albizu Campos, President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, was sentenced for 'conspiracy to overthrow the government of the U.S. by force', and given a ten year sentence.

His conviction was on three different counts. On the first count, 'conspiracy to overthrow the government by force,' he was sentenced to serve six years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. On the second count, 'conspiracy to incite insurrection,' Albizu Campos was given a two year sentence. On the third count, 'conspiracy to recruit soldiers against the U.S. government,' he was given a two year sentence.

The last two two-year sentences were suspended, and the defendant put on probation for a four year period to run after expiration of the six-year sentence served in Atlanta.

Albizu Campos 'crime' was that he urged the liberation of his country from colonial bondage.

For seven years, voices throughout the world have called in the name of justice for his release.

In Puerto Rico itself the majority of the Municipal Assemblies and the National Association of Catholic Priests in 1936 passed resolutions urging that he be freed.

The Popular Congress for American Peace, held in Buenos Aires (1936) with the participation of all political parties and civic groups of Latin America; the Congress of Latin American Newspapermen held at Valparaiso, Chile (1937); the Symposium of Pen Clubs (Buenos Aires, 1936) - all called for the release of Pedro Albizu Campos.

In 1938 and 1939 the Senate of the Dominican Republic, the Workers Congress at Guadalajara, Mexico, the Constituent Assembly of the Cuban Republic, appealed for his freedom.

In 1940, Senator Alfredo L. Palacios introduced in the Senate of Argentina a resolution calling for Albizu Campos' release, and in May, 1942, addressed a personal plea to you.

Seventeen Deputies in the Chilean Chamber signed a resolution introduced by Deputy Marmaduke Grove; the legislative bodies of other Latin American nations took up the appeal at other times.

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"The Confederation of Latin American Workers, the trade unions of the whole hemisphere, called again and again for Albizu Campos' release.

Pedro Albizu Campos has now served not six but seven years in Atlanta. The 573 days good time credit accumulated by him were also served, although he should have been discharged in November, 1940. Although he has been released from Atlanta, he still faces a four year probation period to be served under the jurisdiction of a United States officer.

Albizu Campos, we are informed by his associates, has said that he will not voluntarily remain in the United States on these terms. He feels that a serious question of patriotic dignity is involved, and that he does not wish to accept the humiliating and dishonorable conditions of probation. He feels, further, that the imposition of such conditions is not worthy of a great power, nor consistent with changing U.S. policy which looks toward a permanent solution of Puerto Rico's political status in accord with the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

To the people of all the Americas, Mr. President, as well as to his own compatriots, Don Pedro Albizu Campos has become a symbol of uncompromising patriotism, a champion of that independence for all nations which is the banner of the United Nations.

It is in the name of simple humanity, of the unity of the Americas, and of the needs of our own victory over the common Axis enemy that we, the undersigned, appeal to you now to commute the sentence of Don Pedro Albizu Campos that he may again walk upright in the world as a free man.

Very respectfully yours, "

It has been ascertained that JAMES V. BENNETT sent Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER in San Juan, the sentencing judge, the following radiogram dated June 11, 1943:

"In view of difficulties we apparently anticipate with respect to probation supervision of ALBIZU-CAMPOS and co-defender VELAZQUEZ, as well as other complications which may arise, I wonder if you would be good enough to wire me whether you would consider discharging them from probation and further supervision. Regards"

On June 12, 1943, Judge COOPER sent the following radiogram to BENNETT:

"Your radiogram 11th instant. I would not consider discharging ALBIZU-CAMPOS or VELAZQUEZ from probation supervision. The only basis for such action would be the fact that they continue to defy the authority of the government of the United States. Others who

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"were lead by ALBIZU-CAMPOS and VELAZQUEZ have been forced to comply with probation. This position is approved by present and former District Attorney HERRICK and SYNDER. Regards."

The following is a Release Progress Report dated July 24, 1943 from the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia and which was obtained from the files of the Probation Office, Southern District of New York.

Committed Name--CAMPOS, PEDRO ALBIZU Reg. No. 51298-A

I. CUSTODIAL: Received 6/8/37 to serve 6 years for Conspiracy, Sedition & Inciting Insurrection. C.R. date was 11/4/41, but forfeited all good Time, and Maximum Release date now is 6/3/43.

criminal history: none

Detainers: none

Conduct: 1/13/40 Insolence to Warden; 3rd grade & Solitary.
9/16/41 Refusing to Cooperate in formulating release plans; forfeited 576 days Good Time.

II. SOCIAL: He is 51, a Puerto Rican, a citizen of Puerto Rico. He comes from a higher class of Puerto Rican family. His father, who died in 1920, was a sugar planter and a Deputy of Customs; college education in Spain, business education in the United States. His mother, who had a boarding school education, died in 1892 of childbirth. Subject has an A.B. Degree from Harvard and an L.L.B. Degree from Harvard in 1921. His wife is a Peruvian who had traveled widely; she has a Ph.D. degree from the University of San Marcos and did three years research work at Radcliff; she is now in poor health. Three children are now living with wife. He states that the family has sufficient funds, and if necessary the political party will assist them. However, he appears interested in bringing his family to the United States. He has occupational experience as a lawyer, lecturer and writer. Legal residence Auguas Buenes, Puerto Rico.

Inst. Welfare: The file contains voluminous correspondence with the Bureau and many prominent individuals. 2/8/43 Certificate of Achievement was denied because of unsatisfactory adjustment. He refused to make any plans regarding his conditional release and forfeited all his statutory good time.

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III. TRAINING: 12/20/39 assigned as Orderly.

During his assignment as orderly in B cellhouse, his work has been good.

Educational: He is not a compulsory student and has not requested enrollment in any of the Day School activities. Initial E.G.S. 9.2

Religious: Catholic. Never misses Mass. He has been very influential in inducing inmates of Spanish extraction to practice their religion.

IV. MEDICAL: See attached Medical & Psychiatric reports.

V. Release Plans: Will establish residence in New York, N.Y.

Employment: None.

Advisor: None. He will be released at expiration of sentence.

Gratuity: None. He has $81.09 in his personal account and was given $10.00 of this amount in cash. The balance was mailed to him.

Transportation: None. He refused to accept transportation and the following statement was signed by him. "I, Pedro Albizu Campos, have been offered transportation to New York City upon my release June 3, 1943, but declined to accept the offer.".

* * * * * *

On October 3, 1943 the writer conferred with Confidential Informant T-5 who revealed that he was personally acquainted with the subject. This informant indicated that CAMPOS' hatred for this country seemed to evolve from the fact that he had received a serious blow to his prestige while he was attending Harvard University, since he was denied the chance to debate against Oxford, or to receive the Rhodes Scholarship or to become a member of any of the select Harvard clubs due to his color. The informant believed that this wounded his pride so deeply that he grasped the first opportunity to retaliate against this country. T-5 explained that CAMPOS will do anything to even the score. He emphasized the fact that CAMPOS was not very much interested in Puerto Rico becoming an independent nation but that his principal interest in being leader of the Nationalist Party was only a means to an end. The informant stated that if the subject were allowed equality, his point of view would certainly change.

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This informant termed CAMPOS as an intellect with a dynamic personality and such a capable speaker as to be called a "spell-binder". It is the belief of this informant that CAMPOS is responsible for all the blood shed of Puerto Rico through the activities of the Party. This informant stated that CAMPOS was directly responsible for the death of COLONEL FRANCIS E. RIGGS and the attempted assassination of Governor WINSHIP and Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER.

On December 17, 1943 [redacted] United States Probation Officer in San Juan directed a letter to the Chief Probation Officer, Southern District of New York, relative to the subject which reflected that the subject had not as yet petitioned Judge Cooper for authorization to remain in New York City during the period of his probation. He pointed out that Judge Cooper had heretofore stated that he had no objection to the subject remaining there, provided he complies with the terms of his probation. [redacted] requested that the Probation Office, Southern District of New York advise whether the subject was abiding by the terms of his probation and whether the New York office was having any difficulties in supervising him.

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[redacted] requested that the New York Probation Office advise the subject that if within 30 days from the date of the letter, which was December 17, Judge Cooper does not receive his petition for authorization to remain in New York City, during the period of his probation, the San Juan Probation Office proposes to file forthwith a motion in order to have him show cause why his probation should not be revoked.

[redacted] United States Probation Officer, Southern District of New York revealed that he had visited CAMPOS personally in reference to the request from [redacted] to advise the subject of the contents of this letter. [redacted] reported that when he apprised MR. CAMPOS of the contents of said letter, CAMPOS refused to commit himself and stated that the Probation Office should get in touch with his lawyer, Congressman MARCANTONIO, relative to the matter. In his letter to [redacted] in San Juan dated December 29, 1943, [redacted] concluded:

> "It is not the policy of this office to deal with probationers through their attorney, but with the probationers directly. We are, therefore, referring the matter to you for such appropriate action as you deem necessary."

As a result of this letter, MR. MARCANTONIO was notified of its contents by CORRETJER, who in turn conversed with JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of Prisons in Washington, D.C. According to [redacted], MARCANTONIO accused BENNETT of putting the pressure on CAMPOS but BENNETT explained to MARCANTONIO that he was not responsible for the action of the court in San Juan.

It should be noted that MR. BENNETT has no jurisdiction in this case since any jurisdiction is forfeited by the director of prisons upon

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the release of a prisoner from the penitentiary. The jurisdiction in this case resides with the sentencing judge.

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According to [redacted] on January 3, 1944, SAMUEL NEUBURGER, mentioned previously in this report as a colleague of MARCANTONIO, telephoned [redacted] and said that he had tried to persuade CAMPOS to comply with the order of the court in San Juan but that CAMPOS had revealed to him, NEUBURGER, that he would not comply as he did not recognize any government except that of PUERTO RICO. During this interview, [redacted] stated that the expenses of CAMPOS at the hospital were approximately $100. per week.

The following mail cover on the subject is for the period August 2nd to November 4, 1943.

Date	Sender	Address of Sender
8/4/43	DR. RAMON C. (last name not legible)	Box 105 Queneradillas, Puerto Rico.
8/11/43	AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION	170 Fifth Avenue, New York City
8/12/43	LAURA ALBIZU CAMPOS	138 Letra, Lima,Peru
8/16/43	VINCENTE MORCIGLIO FIGUEROA	QUAMCA, Puerto Rico
8/17/43	DR. F. VELA-GONZALEZ	Box 101, Monterey N.L. Mexico
8/18/43	VICTOR SALLABERRY	Box 52, QUAMCA, Puerto Rico
8/19/43	DR. M.N. QUINARES	51 Varet Street, Brooklyn
8/20/43	J. ADAMS	471 Riverside Drive, New York City
8/28/43	_____	138 Letra, Lima,Peru
9/1/43	LAURA ALBIZU CAMPOS	138 Letra, Lima,Peru
9/7/43	Room 204 E. Carroll ISOLINA RONDON	112 East 19th Street, NYC 431 Riverside Drive, NYC Box 26, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
9/18/43	ENRIQUE MARTI ROSELL	862 Beck Street, Bronx, N.Y.
9/19/43	LILA APONTE	Calle Progresso #1, Ponce, Puerto Rico
9/21/43	" "	"

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Date	Sender	Address of Sender
10-1-43	LILA APONTE	Calle Progresso #1, Ponce, Puerto Rico
10-2-43	LAURA ALBIZU CAMPOS	138 Letra, Lima, Peru
10-3-43	LAURA ALBIZU CAMPOS	138 Letra, Lima, Peru
10-27-43	AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY	Monterey N.L. Mexico
11-4-43	(Registered Letter) no name	Paraguay

- P E N D I N G -

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York City

Will continue to follow the activities of the subject at New York with special emphasis on his stand in reference to his refusal to sign the conditions of probation and to petition the court for permission to remain in New York City.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

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T-1 [redacted]

T-2 [redacted]

T-3 [redacted]

T-4 Report of Special Agent S. DONALD DURFEE dated June 19, 1943 At Atlanta, Georgia entitled PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS; [redacted] NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, INTERNAL SECURITY, CUSTODIAL DETENTION - PR.

T-5 [redacted]

The above mentioned confidential informants are mentioned in the report of Special Agent JOHN M. HANSELL dated January 5, 1943 at New York City and are being kept confidential because of the information disclosed.

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62-7721
JPC:eh

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RADIOGRAM

January 17, 1944 EXPEDITE

SAC, SAN JUAN

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, INTERNAL SECURITY N. IMMEDIATELY ASCERTAIN FROM PROBATION OFFICIALS WHETHER ALBIZU CAMPOS HAS PETITIONED THE SAN JUAN FEDERAL COURT TO TRANSFER THE SUPERVISION OF HIS PROBATION TO NEW YORK CITY. IF REPLY IS NEGATIVE, MAKE DISCREET INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE CONTEMPLATED ACTION OF PROBATION OFFICIALS, PARTICULARLY WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION BEING GIVEN BY THEM TO PRESENTATION OF MOTION TO FEDERAL JUDGE IN YOUR DISTRICT CALLING FOR REVOCATION OF ALBIZU'S PROBATION. IN EVENT INFORMATION IS SOLICITED BY THE PROBATION AUTHORITIES CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF ALBIZU SINCE HIS RELEASE FROM THE PENITENTIARY IT SHOULD BE FURNISHED TO THEM.

HOOVER.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-5

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SENT VIA 1/17 10:37 PM Per HK

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L-50

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Ayers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

rec'd 9:40 pm no action 4B

DECODED COPY (U)

FROM SAN JUAN 1-18-44 NR 181620 1-10 PM EWT (U)

DIRECTOR

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, INTERNAL SECURITY-N. REFERENCE BUREAU RADIOGRAM JANUARY 17 LAST. PROBATION OFFICIALS SAN JUAN ADVISE ALBIZU CAMPOS HAS NOT YET PETITIONED SAN JUAN FEDERAL COURT TO TRANSFER SUPERVISION OF HIS PROBATION TO NEW YORK CITY. THIRTY DAYS DEAD LINE TO DO SO EXPIRED JANUARY 17. ON JANUARY 4 LAST, SAN JUAN PROBATION OFFICERS WROTE TO [redacted] SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, TO FURNISH IMMEDIATELY MEDICAL REPORT FROM COLUMBUS HOSPITAL CONCERNING PHYSICAL CONDITION OF CAMPOS AND ALSO TO ADVISE SPECIFICALLY WHETHER CAMPOS HAD EITHER DIRECTLY OR BY MAIL MAINTAINED CONTACT WITH PROBATION OFFICIALS, NEW YORK CITY. UPON RECEIVING NO REPLY FROM [redacted] A SECOND LETTER WAS SENT AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY ON JANUARY 14 LAST REQUESTING SAME INFORMATION IMMEDIATELY. TO DATE NO REPLY RECEIVED FROM [redacted] PROBATION OFFICERS SAN JUAN ADVISE IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT OF NEGATIVE INFORMATION FROM NEW YORK A MOTION WILL BE FILED IN SAN JUAN FEDERAL COURT FOR ISSUANCE OF WARRANT FOR CAMPOS TO APPEAR AND SHOW CAUSES WHY PROBATION SHOULD NOT BE REVOKED. SUGGEST NEW YORK OFFICE CONTACT [redacted] FOR IMMEDIATE REPLY TO LETTER FROM SAN JUAN PROBATION OFFICERS. IN ADDITION, SAN JUAN PROBATION OFFICERS ADVISED THAT RAFAEL LOPEZ ROSAS REFUSED TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION IN NEW YORK ON JANUARY 13 LAST AND ON FOLLOWING DAY APPEARED BEFORE NEW YORK PROBATION OFFICER, STATING WILLINGNESS TO RETURN TO JAIL. BASED UPON THIS INFORMATION A MOTION WAS FILED YESTERDAY IN SAN JUAN FEDERAL COURT REQUESTING ISSUANCE OF WARRANT FOR ROSAS TO APPEAR TO SHOW CAUSES WHY PROBATION SHOULD NOT BE REVOKED. WARRANT FOR APPEARANCE TO SHOW CAUSE WAS ISSUED ON SAME DATE AND IS BEING MAILED TO NEW YORK AUTHORITIES TODAY FOR ARREST OF ROSAS. SUGGEST NEW YORK OFFICE FOLLOW AND REPORT ARREST OF ROSAS IN NEW YORK CITY. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT OF ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING CAMPOS. (U)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-1

105-11898-V

NOT RECORDED 1-11 PM EWT (U) JM

JAN 27 1950 (U)

RECEIVED 1-18-44

TRANSMITTED TO NEW YORK

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA/MLB ON 4-17-00 admin.

orig - Director

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems. (U)

FEB 17 1950 (U)

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 20 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II 1.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

WASH FROM NEW YORK 1 20 10PM

DIRECTOR

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BSA-MLB
ON 4-12-00

KEEM, RE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, VOORHIS ACT, [redacted] IS RE REFERENCE IS MADE TO SAN JUAN RADIOGRAM DATED JANUARY EIGHTEEN, FORTYFOUR, [redacted] SDNY HAS CONTACTED ALBIZU CAMPOS ONLY ONCE SINCE CAMPOS ARRIVED IN NYC AND THEN ONLY TO ADVISE OF LETTER FROM PROBATION OFFICER, SAN JUAN REQUESTING THAT HE PETITION THE SAN JUAN COURT TO REMAIN IN NYC. THEREFORE IT IS BELIVED THERE HAS BEEN NO SUPERVISION BY THAT OFFICE OF CAMPOS EITHER DIRECT OR IMPLIED. [redacted] ACCORDING TO [redacted] IS ON FRIENDLY TERMS WITH JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER WHOM HE ALSO SUPERVISES AND HAS CONFERRED WITH CORRETJER FREQUENTLY IN REFERENCE TO HIS CASE AS WELL AS THAT OF CAMPOS. IT IS BELIEVED THAT MEDICAL REPORT MENTIONED IN REFERENCE RADIOGRAM OF JAN 18 BY [redacted] EICIAN DR EPAMINONDAS SECONDARY WILL BE PREJUDICED. IT IS REALIZED REPORTED THAT THIS PHYSICIAN IS AN ITALIAN [redacted] THEM PREVIOUS CONTACT HAS BEEN WITH [redacted] COLUMBUS HOSP IN JUNE OF FORTYTHREE AND HAS ADVISED [redacted] REPORTED THAT CAMPOS COULD BE RELEASED AT ANY TIME. SECTION

6 FEB 20 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

JAN 27 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 1 PAGE TWO

ALSO REPORTED TO [redacted] THAT CAMPOSE REMAINED IN HOSPITAL FOR THE PURPOSE OF EMPHASIZING [redacted] TO THE NATIONALISTS HOW HE HAD BEEN MISTREATED BY PRISON AUTHORITIES. LUIS F VELAZQUEZ WHO HAS ALSO BEEN REQUESTED BY THE COURT IN SAN JUAN TO PETITION TO REMAIN IN NYC WILL REFUSE TO DO SO IT IS RELIABLY REPORTED BY [redacted] THIS OFFICE PLANS TO APPREHEND RAFAEL LOPEZ ROSAS JANUARY TWENTY, FORTYFOUR FOR REFUSAL TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION. BENCH WARRANT IN COURT IN SAN JUAN MAY THEN BE LODGED BY PROBATION OFFICE AS A DETAINER. THIS PROCEDURE BELIEVED PREFERABLE AS MAXIMUM SENTENCE THAT CAN BE IMPOSED FOR VIOLATION OF THE PROBATION IN THIS CASE IS TWO YEARS. ACCORDING TO LATEST SUPREME COURT RULING. (S)(J)

b2
b7D

CONROY

PAGE ONE LINE FOUR FIRST WORD "PEDRO"

SAN JUAN TO BE ADVISED SEPARATELY

END

NY R 1 W

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copy 1/30/50 dad

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JPC:LP
62-7721

URGENT
RADIOGRAM

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. JANUARY 22, 1944

Transmit the following message to: SAC, SAN JUAN

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, INTERNAL SECURITY (N). REFERENCE RADIOGRAM FROM NEW YORK DATED JANUARY TWENTYTWO. ADVISE IMMEDIATELY WHETHER PROBATION OFFICE IN SAN JUAN STILL CONSIDERS ITSELF AS HAVING SUPERVISORY JURISDICTION OVER PROBATION OF ALBIZU CAMPOS AND LUIS F. VELASQUEZ. ALSO ENDEAVOR TO DISCREETLY ASCERTAIN THROUGH PROBATION AUTHORITIES AND OTHER AVAILABLE SOURCES THE NATURE OF THE PROPOSALS ADVANCED TO THE FEDERAL JUDGE, SAN JUAN, BY FRANK LOVELAND OF THE BUREAU OF PRISONS AND THE RESULTING AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY THEM WITH RESPECT TO THE PROBATIONARY PHASE OF THE INSTANT CASE.

HOOVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-7721-119

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/6/81 BY 58-5 DTM/BTD/ALS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 22 1944
BUREAU RADIO

105-11898
NOT RECORDED
119 JAN 30 1950

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1950

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L-(3)

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B.I. RADIOGRAM

EXT. BY SP-5 [redacted] 5/6/11

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/11

(DECODED COPY) (U)

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Gi[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TO WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK

FROM SAN JUAN 1-20-44 NR [redacted] 9:30 PM EST

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, INTERNAL SECURITY [illegible] RE: REFERENCE SAN JUAN RADIOGRAM DATED JANUARY 24 LAST, [illegible] PROBATION OFFICE, SAN JUAN, RECEIVED LETTER DATED JANUARY 25 LAST FROM PROBATION OFFICE NEW YORK RELATIVE TO PEDRO ANTONIO CAMPOS AND LUIS F. VELEZQUEZ. LETTER IN SUBSTANCE STATED THAT CAMPOS INDICATED HE PREFERRED TO DEAL WITH AUTHORITIES THROUGH HIS ATTORNEY, WOULD NOT COMMIT HIMSELF UNTIL ADVISED BY ATTORNEY AND THAT PROBATION OFFICERS HAVE TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO CONTACT HIS ATTORNEY AND HAVE TENTATIVE APPOINTMENT WITH HIM FOR [illegible] MONDAY, JANUARY 31ST. THAT VELEZQUEZ, WHILE ADMITTING [illegible] PROBATION IN THAT HE SUBMITS REGULAR TRUTHFUL REPORTS [illegible] SOUTH, AS RATHER MARY AND DOES NOT WISH TO COMPROMISE [illegible] WAY. LETTER FURTHER STATES THAT [redacted] OF SAN JUAN [illegible] NEW JERSEY. JUDGE COOPER WILLING TO TRANSFER [illegible] PROBATION TERMS. APPLICATION OF NEW YORK [illegible] (U) AND NOT AGREED TO LIFT UP [illegible] ALSO ENCLOSED COPY OF REPORT FROM [redacted] DISTRICT ATTORNEY CONCERNED CONDITION OF [illegible] GENERAL [illegible] THAT CAMPOS HAS IMPROVED BUT STILL [illegible] AND ACTING IN HIS MOST OF THE TIME [illegible] QUIET AND [illegible] STAY IN HOSPITAL [illegible] SAN JUAN TO RADIO [illegible] [illegible] JUDGE COOPER [illegible] [illegible] PROBATION AUTHORITIES [illegible] [illegible] AUTHORIZE TRANSFER OF THEIR PROBATION TO NEW YORK [illegible]

REQUESTED: 1-26-44 9:05 PM EST

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60 FEB 20 1950

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible] ON 4-12-84

b7C b7D

copy 1/30/50 dad

. . I. TELETYPE

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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 NJM/RTC/DL
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91
5/6/91
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(WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 20 21 10-52 P)

DIRECTOR AND SAC SAN JUAN

KEEN

CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO. VOORHIS ACT. IS N. RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND SAN JUAN DATED JANUARY 19, 1944 ACCORDING TO [redacted] SD NY FRANK LOVELAND, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR BUREAU OF PRISONS, WHILE IN SAN JUAN LAST WEEK DISCUSSED WITH JUDGE COOPER THE CASE OF PEDRO ALHIZU CAMPOS AND LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ. IT WAS DECIDED THAT NEITHER PROBATIONER SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO PETITION THE COURT TO REMAIN IN NEW YORK CITY AS THEY DID NOT CARE TO HAVE THEM RETURNED BECAUSE OF A TECHNICALITY, THAT THE S. D. SHOULD CONTINUE ITS SUPERVISION THESE SUBJECTS. LOVELAND WAS ALSO OF THE OPINION THAT SINCE THESE SUBJECTS WERE REQUIRED TO COME TO NEW YORK BY THE GOVERNMENT IT WAS NOT UP TO THE SUBJECTS TO PETITION THE COURT TO REMAIN HERE HOWEVER THERE IS NOTHING IN THE FILES OF THE PROBATION OFFICE IN NEW YORK TO INDICATE THAT THE GOVERNMENT REQUIRED THESE TWO SUBJECTS TO COME TO NEW YORK. APPARENTLY THEY CAME TO NEW YORK BECAUSE THEY SO DESIRED. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT IN ADDITION TO THESE TWO THERE HAVE BEEN A LARGE NUMBER OF LEADING FIGURES IN THE NATIONALIST PARTY RELEASED FROM PRISON WHO HAVE COME TO NEW YORK CITY BUT NOT AT THE DIRECTION OF ANY GOVERNMENT AGENCY. IT WOULD APPEAR THEREFORE THAT THESE NATIONALISTS HAVE COME HERE AS PARTY OF A PRECONCEIVED PLAN. ALSO IN A NUMBER OF CASES ACCORDING TO PROBATION OFFICE FILES, VITO MARCANTONIO HAS REQUESTED THE DIRECTOR OF PRISONS TO INTERPOSE NO OBJECTIONS IN ALLOWING THESE RELEASED SUBJECTS TO COME TO NEW YORK CITY. BY SPECIAL DELIVERY THERE IS BEING DIRECTED TO THE BUREAU RESULTS OF CONVERSATION ACCORDING TO [redacted] BETWEEN UNITED STATES [redacted] AND JUAN ANTIONO CORRETJER RELATIVE TO THIS MATTER (S)(U)
CONROY.
NOTE: UNDERLINED WORD OBTAINED FROM GARBLE (S)(U)
[RECEIVED 1-22-44 5:52 AM MP] (S)(U)

b2, b7D b7C b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 4-17-00

105-11898-V
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119 JAN 30 1950 (U)

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L-56

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

F.B.I. RADIOGRAM

(DECODED COPY)

FROM SAN JUAN 1-24-44 NR 241717 2:20 PM EWT

DIRECTOR

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, INTERNAL SECURITY - N. REFERENCE RADIOGRAM FROM NEW YORK TO SAN JUAN DATED JANUARY 22 LAST. PROBATION OFFICE AND FEDERAL JUDGE ROBERT COOPER, SAN JUAN, BOTH CONSIDER THAT SUPERVISORY JURISDICTION OVER PROBATIONS OF PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS AND LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ REMAIN IN PUERTO RICO AND NOT IN NEW YORK. FRANK LOVELAND, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS, WHILE IN SAN JUAN RECENTLY MENTIONED CASE OF CAMPOS AND VALE VELAZQUEZ TO JUDGE COOPER IN A GENERAL CONVERSATION AND NOTHING OF A SPECIFIC NATURE CONCERNING ANY TECHNICALITY RE THEIR SUPERVISION WAS DISCUSSED. LOVELAND DID MENTION TO [redacted] AND PHILIP F. HERRICK, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY AT SAN JUAN, THAT MR. JAMES BENNETT DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF PRISONS, PERSONALLY FELT IT UNDESIRABLE TO REVOKE PROBATIONS OF CAMPOS AND VALEZQUEZ ON TECHNICALITY OF THEIR NOT HAVING PETITIONED THE SAN JUAN COURT TO REMAIN IN NEW YORK CITY, THAT BENNETT FELT THAT INASMUCH AS SUBJECT HAD NOT VIOLATED PROBATION BY ANY POSITIVE CRIMINAL ACT THEY NOT BE CONSIDERED SOLELY ON TECHNICAL VIOLATION. ALLEGATION THAT THESE SUBJECTS WERE REQUIRED TO COME TO NEW YORK BY THE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT DISCUSSED WITH SAN JUAN OFFICIALS. BOTH JUDGE COOPER AND [redacted] FEEL THAT SUBJECT REMAIN IN THEIR JURISDICTION AND MUST COMPLY WITH REQUIREMENTS. TO DATE NO INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK PROBATION OFFICE CONCERNING REQUESTS FOR MEDICAL REPORT OF CAMPOS FROM COLUMBUS HOSPITAL AS REQUESTED BY SAN JUAN RPOBATION OFFICER ON JANUARY 4 AND JANUARY 14, LAST. [redacted] PLANS TO CABLE NEW YORK PROBATION AUTHORITIES TO-DAY FOR IMMEDIATE ANSWER TO SAN JUAN. JUDGE COOPER HAS INDICATED THAT IF NO REPLY RECEIVED WITHIN A FEW DAYS, ACTION WILL BE TAKEN TO FORCE SUBJECT TO SHOW CAUSE WHY PROBATIONS SHOULD NOT BE REVOKED

105-11898

NOT RECORDED
119 CAS

(JAN 30 1950)

RECEIVED: 1-24-44 7:20 PM EWT

CORRECTED: 1-24-44 10:17 PM EWT CAS

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FEB 20 1950

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BJA-MLB
ON 4-12-10

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-11898-

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JPC:rb

January 25, 1944

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-5 827/87-3/MW

MR. TAMM

RE: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
SEDITION
SELECTIVE SERVICE; TOKYO ACT
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Background

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, which has as its admitted objective the overthrow of the United States Government by the utilization of any means, including recourse of arms, is presently being considered by the Criminal Division of the Department with respect to a possible prosecution of its officials for violating the Selective Service and Sedition Statutes.

As you have previously been advised, the Bureau in the course of its investigation of the Party has developed a considerable amount of correlative data pertinent to the probationary status of several of the officers of this Party who were recently released from various Federal penitentiaries in the United States, having been convicted in the U. S. District Court in San Juan for "conspiracy to incite rebellion and overthrow the United States Government." Two of these subjects, who are of particular interest at the moment, are the following: Pedro Albizu Campos, the President of the captioned Party, who was released from the Atlanta Penitentiary on June 3, 1943, and Luis F. Velasquez, who is presently a very active member of the New York Chapter of the Party, and who was also released from the same institution on June 3, 1943. Both individuals were supposed to have begun the service of a four-year probated sentence on the date of their penitentiary release. Actually, however, neither of the subjects have petitioned the Federal Court in San Juan for permission to remain in New York City, where they have been living since June 3, 1943, nor have they been apprised of the conditions of their probation.

It will be recalled that in the series of memoranda which I have transmitted to the Director and you during the course of the past several months, I indicated that the ordinary procedure in the handling of persons released on probation has been altered in favor of Albizu Campos, Velasquez, and other convicted leaders of the Party; that the information developed by the New York Office with respect to this situation indicates that at the instigation of Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Mr. James V. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, intervened in behalf of several of the Party officials; that Bennett's intervention was of such a nature that it materially affected proper supervision of these subjects; that the Supervisor in the Internal Security Section who is handling this matter discussed Mr. Frank Loveland, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Prisons, subsequent to the above subjects' release in pursuance of a request formulated to the Director by Mr. Bennett. At the outset of this interview Mr. Loveland stated, "We want you to know

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
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Glavin
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Starke
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

105-11898-✓

NOT RECORDED
119 JAN 30 1950

60 FEB 20 1950

62-77021-817

ENCLOSURE FILED IN

that as far as our Bureau is concerned, our case on Campos is closed and it has been in that status since June 3, 1943, when he was released from Atlanta." At this juncture, Mr. Loveland presented the subjects' file and it was thoroughly examined by the Agent, at which time it was ascertained by the Agent that even though the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons terminated with respect to these individuals on June 3, 1943, Mr. Bennett, after communicating with Congressman Marcantonio relative to the probationary status of these individuals, directed a wire to the Federal Judge in San Juan on June 11, 1943, wherein he requested the Judge to "consider discharging them from probation and future supervision." The following day the Federal Judge replied in the negative, advising at the time that "The only basis for such action would be the fact that they continue to defy the authority of the Government of the United States."

Results of Recent Inquiries

Inquiries recently conducted by the Bureau reflect that on December 17, 1943, the San Juan Probation Officer informed the Probation officials in the Southern District of New York that the above subjects would be given thirty days to make the initial compliance with the probate sentence by petitioning the Federal Court in San Juan for permission to remain in New York City; that if the necessary petition were not received within the designated period, a motion would be filed in the San Juan Federal Court for the subjects to show cause why their probation should not be revoked. On December 17, 1943, a request was likewise made of the Probation officials in the Southern District of New York for a report concerning the present medical condition of Albizu Campos. On the indicated date, January 17, 1944, the aforementioned request had not been complied with.

b7C

On January 22, 1944, [redacted] Probation Officer, Southern District of New York, informed Bureau Agents that some time within the week preceding January 22, Assistant Director Frank Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons visited San Juan and discussed with Judge Cooper the case of Pedro Albizu Campos and Luis F. Velazquez. According to [redacted] "it was decided that neither probationer should be required to petition the Court to remain in New York City as they did not care to have them returned because of a technicality." [redacted] further indicated that at the meeting which took place between the Judge and Loveland, it was decided that the Southern District should continue its supervision of these subjects. The report received from New York concerning this matter states that "Loveland was also of the opinion that since these subjects were required to come to New York by the Government, it was not up to the subjects to petition the Court to remain here."

Upon receipt of the above information, the San Juan Office was instructed to discreetly ascertain its validity and on January 24, 1944, the following information was received:

Agents of the San Juan Office contacted the Federal Judge and the Probation Officers in San Juan and each advised that they consider the supervisory jurisdiction

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over the probation of these subjects as remaining in Puerto Rico and not in New York. The Federal Judge indicated that while in San Juan recently Loveland mentioned the case of Campos and Velazquez in a general conversation, but nothing of a specific nature concerning the matter was discussed. It was established that Loveland would mention to the Probation Officer and the United States Attorney in San Juan that Mr. Bennett, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, "personally felt it undesirable to revoke the probations of Campos and Velazquez on the technicality of their not having petitioned the San Juan Court to remain in New York City and that Bennett felt that inasmuch as the subjects had not violated their probation by any positive criminal act" this matter should not be considered as a technical violation. Judge Cooper and the Probation Officer in San Juan feel that the subjects remain in their jurisdiction and must comply with the requirements. Furthermore, Judge Cooper has indicated that if the previously requested information from the authorities in New York is not received within a few days, action will be taken to force the subjects to show cause why their probation should not be revoked.

Observations

It will be observed that,

1. The Bureau of Prisons continues to evidence an undue interest in this case over which it has absolutely no jurisdiction.

2. This interest appears to be predicated upon pressure being exerted upon the Director of the Bureau of Prisons by United States Congressman Vito Marcantonio, the present counsel of the subjects and long time champion of the Nationalist Party cause.

b7C

3. [redacted] Probation Officer in the Southern District of New York, has either knowingly or unknowingly furnished Agents of our New York Office with unfounded information which, if acted upon, would result in embarrassing the Bureau and thereby serving to its detriment.

4. [redacted] left the impression with the Bureau Agents that according to Assistant Director Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons, it had been decided that "The Southern District should continue its supervision of these subjects ... since these subjects were required to come to New York by the Government." In this connection it is pointed out that the Probation Officer in the Southern District of New York has exercised no supervision and, furthermore, that the subjects were not required by the Government to come to New York; as a matter of fact, they came to New York upon their release from the Atlanta Penitentiary after Congressman Vito Marcantonio proposed that they act in that manner and after the Congressman telephonically informed Mr. Bennett that he intended to proceed to the Atlanta Penitentiary just prior to June 3, 1943, in order to discuss this matter with Albizu Campos, the President of the Party. (This information was obtained from a review of Albizu Campos' file in the office of Mr. Loveland at the Bureau of Prisons).

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Memorandum for Mr. Tamm

ACTION

The Bureau has taken no active steps with respect to the probationary phase of the instant case. However, inasmuch as the information furnished to the Agents of our office in New York by the Chief Probation Officer in the Southern District was obviously in error, and because of the relationship which apparently exists between the Chief Probation Officer and Mr. Bennett and again between Mr. Bennett and Congressman Marcantonio, there is attached for your approval a letter to the New York Office apprising it of the current and correct information that has been received in this case and instructing that office at the same time to insure the fact that its future contacts with the Probation Officer will be of a highly discreet nature. The New York Office is also being instructed to refrain from furnishing any unnecessary information to the Probation authorities in the Southern District of New York concerning the activities of the captioned Party until this phase of the instant case is brought to its logical conclusion.

Unless advised to the contrary, additional action will not be taken with respect to this matter inasmuch as you have previously discussed with Mr. Ugo Carusi of the Department the original allegations received concerning the irregularities in the arrangement and supervision of the probation of Albizu Campos and his associates.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

Attachment

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JPC:LP
62-7721

CLASS. & EXT. BY 18-5 RJT/RTJ/KU
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91

February 3, 1944

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

MR. TAMM

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
SEDITION; SELECTIVE SERVICE
VOORHIS ACT
INTERNAL SECURITY - N

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-MLB
ON 4-11-00
admin

In the proposed radiogram to San Juan which is attached, that office is being instructed to confidentially advise Judge Cooper, in pursuance of his request, that the officials of the Columbus Hospital in New York City where Campos is presently residing have indicated that he is suffering from no significant physical disabilities and that he could very well have been released from that institution months ago. You have requested that a memorandum be prepared outlining the facts upon which this suggested report to the Judge is predicated. In accordance with your request, the following data are set forth:

(1) Campos established residence at the Columbus Hospital in New York City immediately following his release from the Atlanta Penitentiary on June 3, 1943. This action is said to be the result of a suggestion emanating from his counsel, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, and other associates of the subject.

(2) On June 23, 1943, the Council for Pan American Democracy disseminated a circular letter calling for the commutation of Campos' sentence, wherein the statement is made that Campos' physicians claim that he is in very poor physical condition.

(3) On July 9, 1943, the New York Office reported that one of its Agents contacted [redacted] who related that the subject is in good health; that he is allowed to have visitors at any time; and that he is continually holding meetings with other Puerto Ricans in his room. [redacted] contacted Campos' physician, Dr. E. Secondaria, who stated that as far as he could see, there was nothing wrong with the subject. The Doctor related that the subject had been given an electro-cardiograph examination; that the results of this examination were negative; and that Dr. Secondaria felt that the subject could leave the hospital whenever he wished.

b7C

(4) In still another communication, the New York Office advised that, according to information furnished it [redacted] "although the patient has been given numerous tests, they have been unable to find any significant physical disability".

b2, b7D

(5) New York Informant [redacted] who is most reliable and who is in almost daily contact with Campos, has reported that the subject is in good

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Tolson
E. A. Tamm
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Quinn Tamm
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physical health; that he remains in the hospital in order to appear as a martyr to his fellow Puerto Ricans and in order that he may be able to carry on meetings with the officials of his Party, officials of the Communist Party, USA, and his attorney, Congressman Marcantonio, without fear of interruption. (C) (U)

(6) Miss Isolina Rondon, the leading female member of the Party and one of Campos' most trusted associates, has related to [redacted] that the subject is not ill and that he continues to be hospitalized inasmuch as this action is accruing to the benefit of the Party, both from a monetary and numerical standpoint; monetary, in that his Puerto Rican followers are "duped" and feel that they must contribute funds to the cause of their "martyr" who has been brutally and physically mistreated by United States Government officials at the Atlanta Penitentiary; numerically, because his action serves to swell the ranks of the Party which he directs. (C) (U) b2, b7D

Observations:

(1) It will be noted from the foregoing [redacted] as well as the subject's own physician, maintain that his health is good, that he is not suffering from any significant physical disabilities, and that he could very well have been released from the hospital months ago. (As a matter of fact, it would appear that there was no necessity for hospitalization at any time.) b7C

(2) It will be noted from an examination of the attached radiogram from San Juan that the Probation Officer there is in receipt of a physical report from the Columbus Hospital wherein it is indicated that the health of Campos has improved but that it is still necessary for him to be hospitalized and that it is impossible to forestall the length of his stay in the hospital. (The possibility exists that this physical report was made by Campos' physician, Dr. Secondaria, who, in derogation of his original statements [redacted] completely altered the content of his report to the probation officials in San Juan. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that this alteration emanates from a suggestion made to the doctor by officials or affiliates of the Communist Party, USA, which is reliably reported to be paying the subject's hospital bill. (C) (U) b7C

(3) In view of the above circumstances, the Bureau could not obtain a written report outlining the true physical condition of the subject.

Respectfully,

Attachment

D. M. Ladd

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 3 1944

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/81 BY 18-5
256/605/116

WASH FROM NEW YORK 15 3 5-02P

DIRECTOR

SACK. NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, SEDITION, SS, VA, IS_N. REBULET OF JAN TWNETYEIGHT FORTYFOUR CONCERNING PROBATION STATUS OF PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS AND LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ. NY PROBATION OFFICE SDNY HAS FURNISHED THIS OFFICE WITH A COPY OF THE LETTER TO [redacted] b7C SAN JUAN PROBATION OFFICER DATED JAN THIRTYFIRST FORTYFOUR CONCERNING PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS AND LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ QUOTE MR. MARCANTONIO, THE ATTY FOR THE ABOVE-TWO PROBATIONERS TELEPHONED ME TODAY FROM WASHINGTON ADVISING THAT HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO VISIT HIS CLIENTS OVER THE WEEK-END, THAT HE WILL SEE THEM FOR SURE NEXT FRIDAY NIGHT AND CONTACT THIS OFFICE ON SATURDAY. HE REQUESTED THAT THIS OFFICE NOT CONTACT HIS CLIENTS IN THE MEANTIME. THEREFORE, I SHALL NOT BE ABLE TO GIVE YOU A DEFINITE ANSWER UNTIL NEXT WEEK. [redacted] CHIEF PRO- b7C BATION OFFICER UNQUOTE. A COPY OF THIS LETTER WAS ALSO FURNISHED TO MR FRANK LOVELAND, SUPERVISOR OF CLASSIFICATION, BUREAU OF PRISONS, WASH, D.C.

CONROY

SAN JUAN TO BE ADVISED

HOLD

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DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91

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F. B. I. RADIOGRAM

D E C O D E D C O P Y (S)(U)

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FROM SAN JUAN 2-3-44 NR 932240 7:20 PM EWT (S) (U)

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, INTERNAL SECURITY - N. REFERENCE BUREAU LETTER TO NEW YORK DATED JANUARY 28 LAST. PROBATION OFFICER SAN JUAN TODAY RECEIVED LETTER DATED JANUARY 31 LAST FROM [redacted] AT NEW YORK RELATIVE TO PROBATION OF PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS AND LUIS VELAZQUEZ. LETTER WAS TO EFFECT THAT MARCANTONIO HAD TELEPHONED [redacted] FROM WASHINGTON STATING HAD BEEN UNABLE TO VISIT HIS CLIENTS BUT WOULD SEE THEM NEXT FRIDAY NIGHT AND WOULD CONTACT PROBATION OFFICER ON SATURDAY. MARCANTONIO REQUESTED THAT PROBATION OFFICER NOT CONTACT HIS CLIENT IN MEANTIME. WITH REFERENCE TO INTEREST OF BUREAU OF PRISONS IN HIS CASE, THE SAN JUAN OFFICE SECURED THROUGH CABLE CENSORSHIP A COPY OF A CABLE FROM J. V. BENNETT TO FRANK LOVELAND, THEN IN PUERTO RICO, DATED JANUARY 5 LAST, AS FOLLOWS QUOTE WHEN DISCUSSING CAMPOS CASE WITH JUDGE, PLEASE ASCERTAIN WHETHER HE WOULD CONSIDER REQUEST SUBMITTED BY PROBATION OFFICER AS SUFFICIENT. THUS AVOIDING JURISDICTIONAL ISSUE CAMPS. REGARDS. END QUOTE. AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED JUDGE COOPER AND PROBATION OFFICER SAN JUAN LAST WEEK MAINTAINED THEY STILL CONSIDER CAMPOS AND VELAZQUEZ UNDER JURISDICTION OF SAN JUAN FEDERAL COURT. AFTER LOVELAND'S DEPARTURE FROM PUERTO RICO COOPER INTIMATED LOVELAND AND HE HAD ONLY MENTIONED SUBJECT IN GENERAL CONVERSATION. TO DATE HAS BEEN IMPOSSIBLE TO SPECIFICALLY DETERMINE THE ACTUAL CONVERSATION HAD BETWEEN LOVELAND AND COOPER. (S) (U)

b7C

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5/6/81

San Juan, Puerto Rico
February 9, 1944

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DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BTA 11 CB
ON 4-17-00

Director, FBI

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;
SEDITION; SELECTIVE SERVICE;
VOORHIS ACT; INTERNAL SECURITY - N

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated January 28, 1944 directed to the New York Office with copies for San Juan in the above captioned matter. (Bureau file 62-7721) For the information of the Bureau and the New York Field Division there is being set out in this letter a chronological summary of the events which have taken place in regard to the possible revocation of the probation of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ.

These two subjects were convicted in the U. S. District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, on July 31, 1936 for "conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government by force," and "conspiracy to incite rebellion against the United States," and "conspiracy to recruit soldiers to fight against the United States." Both were sentenced by Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER to six years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia on the first count; two years on the second count; and two years on the third count, the sentences on all counts to run consecutively and the sentences on the second and third counts to be suspended and the defendants placed on four years probation, to begin at the expiration of the six years imposed on the first count.

On November 4, 1941 both were offered conditional release from Atlanta Penitentiary, but they refused to sign the conditional release agreement. Therefore they were not released until their full sentence had expired. It is to be noted that although they were convicted on July 31, 1936, they appealed their case and therefore did not actually choose to begin to serve their sentence until June 4, 1937. However, they were confined to the San Juan District Jail from July 31, 1936 to June 4, 1937.

On March 29, 1940 Federal Judge ROBERT A. COOPER, San Juan, signed a Court order directed to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ which stated:

"The defendant is placed in the custody of the regularly appointed Probation Officer of this Court and is to obey the reasonable require-

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Director

February 9, 1944

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico;
Sedition, etc.

ments of the said Probation Officer as to his conduct during the said period of probation. The defendant is required to report in person or by mail as the Probation Officer may require.

"In case of violation of any of the terms of this probation, the defendant to be taken into custody by the United States Marshal for this district and the sentences imposed upon him under the second and third counts of the indictment to be executed."

On April 17, 1943 JAMES V. BENNETT, Director, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C., wrote a letter to the San Juan Probation Officer concerning the two subjects who had not yet been released from the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. A portion of this letter is as follows:

"The question now arises as to whether Campos is to be returned to Puerto Rico for the purpose of complying with the terms of his probationary sentence or whether he is to be permitted to remain in the United States. It is our understanding that Campos has not yet decided whether he will agree to submit to any supervision by any official of the United States.

"It would be most helpful to us if you would discuss this case with Judge Cooper and advise us whether supervision of Campos may be transferred to one of the probation officers in the United States.

"I have recently interviewed Campos personally and his attitude at present seems to be more conciliatory and cooperative than when I last had a contact with him with respect to agreeing to supervision at the conclusion of his minimum sentence, which was, as you know, October 3, 1941. Apparently, however, he considers it 'humiliating and dishonorable, not to be expected from a government of great power in view of the political nature of the case and its announced policy toward Puerto Rico,' for the United States to require him to submit to further supervision. The quoted words are from a letter he submitted to me bearing upon this question and seems to me to state fairly accurately his feeling on the question of submitting to probation supervision.

"The situation with respect to Velasquez is substantially the same as

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Director, FBI
Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico;
Sedition, etc.

February 9, 1944

that applying to Campos. It would be very much appreciated if you would give us the views of your Court as to our responsibility with respect to this matter."

b7C [redacted], who was the San Juan Probation Officer at that time, advised Mr. BENNETT by letter dated April 26, 1943, as follows:

"Judge Cooper states that there is no objection on his part of having probation supervision of these two cases transferred to any other jurisdiction in the United States provided they agree to submit to the supervision of the probation officer of such district and comply with the requirements of such probation officer."

On May 27, 1943, Mr. BENNETT sent a radiogram to Judge Cooper as follows:

"Albizu Campos states he does not intend submit to probation supervision and will not report to probation office in New York. Our present plans are nevertheless to give him transportation to New York with instructions to report to probation officer. If he declines to do so probation officer will, of course, proceed against him for failure to report, and under the law, as we understand it, he will have to be returned to Puerto Rico for hearing on probation violation. Would appreciate your suggestions as to this program and whether you know of any possible way his return to Puerto Rico and recommitment Atlanta can be avoided. Velazquez probably will follow Campos' lead and decline accept probation."

Judge Cooper's reply, dated May 29, 1943, was as follows:

"Your radiogram 27th re Albizu Campos. I know of no way to avoid bringing Campos to Puerto Rico if he continues to refuse probation. What is to be accomplished by sending him to New York if he states he will not report to probation officer? Am writing."

On June 3, 1943 both subjects were released from Atlanta. At that time the following statement was read to each of them by Warden JOSEPH W. SANFORD:

"On release from this institution, you are under the supervision of

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Director
Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico;
Sedition, etc.

February 9, 1944

the United States Probation Officer. You have indicated your intent to proceed directly to New York City. You are, therefore, directed to report, on arrival, without delay to the United States Probation Officer, Southern District of New York, [redacted], Federal Court Building, New York City. You should promptly make application to the Honorable Robert A. Cooper, Judge, Federal District Court, San Juan, Puerto Rico, for transfer of supervision to the Southern District of New York. Pending action on your application, you may remain temporarily under the supervision of the New York office. You will receive specific instructions from [redacted] as to the conditions of your probationary term."

b7C

PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS entered the Columbus Hospital in New York City on June 9, 1943. LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ also proceeded to New York where he obtained employment. On June 11, 1943 Mr. BENNETT sent the following radiogram to Judge COOPER:

"In view of difficulties we apparently anticipate with respect to probation supervision of Albizu Campos and co-defendant Velazquez, as well as other complications which may arise, I wonder if you would be good enough to wire me whether you would consider discharging them from probation and further supervising. Regards."

On June 12, 1943, Judge COOPER sent the following reply by radiogram to Mr. BENNETT:

"Your radiogram 11th instant. I would not consider discharging Albizu Campos or Velazquez from probation supervision. The only basis for such action would be the fact that they continue to defy the authority of the government of the United States. Others who were led by Albizu Campos and Velazquez have been forced to comply with probation. This position is approved by present and former District Attorneys Herrick and Snyder. Regards."

b7C [redacted] San Juan Probation Officer, advised that he had received no information whatsoever that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ had proceeded to New York, nor that they were required to report to the probation officer in New York. He said that he had received no correspondence from either Mr. BENNETT of the Bureau of Prisons or from

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Director,
Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
Sedition, etc.

February 9, 1944

[redacted] Probation Officer in New York City, until August 6, 1943 when he received a letter from [redacted] Probation Officer in New York, which referred to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER. A portion of this letter is as follows:

"We would appreciate it if you would transfer to us the files of the above named men."

[redacted] sent these files to [redacted] on August 11, 1943. A letter dated August 13, 1943 directed to the San Juan Probation Officer from [redacted], New York Probation Officer, was substantially as follows:

b7C

"This office has been supervising LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ unofficially since New York has not been requested by San Juan to accept transfer of supervision."

[redacted] wrote the San Juan Probation Office by letter dated October 2, 1943 in reference to PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, a portion of which is as follows:

"Kindly inform this office whether the above named subject has made application to Judge Cooper for transfer to New York City and whether you contemplate transferring the case to this office."

On October 13, 1943 [redacted] San Juan Probation Officer, advised [redacted] that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had made no such application. He also said in this letter that "If New York considers it necessary under the circumstances for San Juan to request New York that it accept transfer of the case, I would do so inasmuch as it appears that the subject is to remain in New York City."

By letter dated December 4, 1943, [redacted] New York Probation Officer, advised [redacted] as follows:

"Luis F. Velazquez has advised me personally that he will not petition Judge Cooper for authorization to remain in New York City. He claims that should he do so he would be jeopardizing his position. Advise if San Juan will issue a warrant for his arrest. If not, advise if you intend to transfer this case to New York."

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Director

February 9, 1944

Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
Sedition, etc.

On December 17, 1943 [redacted] wrote [redacted] stating b7C
that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had not yet petitioned Judge Cooper for authorization to remain in New York City. He added that Judge COOPER has no objection to his remaining in New York provided he complies with the terms of his probation. He requested that the New York probation officer advise whether PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is abiding by the terms of his probation. In this letter he also requested that the New York probation officer inform PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ that if, within thirty days, each does not petition Judge COOPER for authorization to remain in New York, a motion will be filed in the U. S. District Court, San Juan, ordering both probationers to show cause why their probation should not be revoked.

On December 29, 1943 [redacted] replied to [redacted] He b7C
stated that PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS had been contacted on December 29, 1943 at the Columbus Hospital and advised of the contents of the letter. He also stated, "Mr. Campos refused to commit himself and stated that we should get in touch with his lawyer, Congressman Marcantonio, concerning the matter.

"It is not the policy of this office to deal with probationers through their attorney, but with the probationers directly. We are therefore referring the matter to you for such appropriate action as you deem necessary."

On January 3, 1944 FRANK LOVELAND, Assistant Director, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C., arrived in San Juan, Puerto Rico for the alleged purpose of investigating prison conditions in Puerto Rico, particularly concerning detention facilities for juveniles. On January 5, 1944 he received the following radiogram from Mr. BENNETT:

> "When discussing Campos' case with judge, please ascertain whether he would consider request submitted by probation officer as sufficient, thus avoiding jurisdictional issues Campos raises. Regards."

b7C [redacted] advised that Mr. LOVELAND had mentioned to him personally that Mr. BENNETT personally felt it undesirable to revoke the probation of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and LUIS F. VELAZQUEZ on the technicality of their not having petitioned the Federal Court in San Juan to remain in

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Director
Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
Sedition, etc.

February 9, 1944

New York City; that Mr. BENNETT felt that inasmuch as the subjects had not violated their probation by any positive criminal act, they should not be considered as having violated their probation solely on technical violations. [redacted] has advised that Judge COOPER believes that the subjects are still under the supervision of the Federal Court in San Juan and must comply with the probation requirements. [redacted] pointed out that Judge COOPER has been consistent in all of his statements concerning the subjects in that they must comply with probation requirements the same as any other person on probation.

b7C

On January 25, 1944, [redacted] Probation Officer, New York, wrote a letter to [redacted], with a copy of the letter designated for FRANK LOVELAND, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D. C. In this letter he stated:

"In response to your recent correspondence in regard to the above named subjects, this is to advise that when Mr. Campos was contacted he said that he preferred to deal with us through his attorney and would not commit himself until advised by his attorney. Since talking with Mr. FRANK LOVELAND of the Bureau of Prisons, we have tried to contact his attorney but so far we have been unable to do so, and have a tentative appointment with him for Saturday, January 29.

"Mr. Velazquez, while accepting the terms of his probation insofar as he reports regularly and sends in a written, signed probation report each month, is rather wary and states that he does not wish to compromise himself in any way.

"It is our understanding from Mr. Loveland of the Bureau of Prisons, that Judge Cooper is willing to transfer these cases to this district for supervision upon our application providing the subjects agree to live up to the terms of their probation."

With particular reference to the last paragraph of the above letter, [redacted] consulted Judge COOPER and sent the following radiogram to [redacted] on January 28, 1944 in order to make Judge COOPER's position clear:

b7C

"Judge Cooper willing to grant transfer, provided subjects authorize you to make request and promise to comply with probation."

- 7 -

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8

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Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
Sedition, etc.

February 9, 1944

By letter dated January 28, 1944, [redacted] advised [redacted] b7C with a copy of the letter to Mr. LOVELAND, as follows:

"I have just had a conference with Mr. Marcantonio, attorney for Campos, and Velasquez, who advises me that he has written to his clients directing them to comply with the terms of their probation. However, he will see Mr. Campos personally tomorrow and will advise me by telephone tomorrow night whether or not Mr. Campos decides to comply with the terms of his probation, sign conditions of probation, and submit monthly written reports. If Mr. Campos decides to do so, I shall interview him on Monday morning and have him sign his conditions of probation and advise you of the outcome."

By letter dated January 31, 1944, [redacted] wrote [redacted] b7C the following letter, with a copy designated for Mr. FRANK LOVELAND:

"Mr. Marcantonio, the attorney for the above two probationers, telephoned me today from Washington advising that he had been unable to visit his clients over the week-end, that he will see them for sure next Friday night and contact this office on Saturday. He requested that this office not contact his clients in the meantime. Therefore, I shall not be able to give you a definite answer until next week."

It is noted in the report of Special Agent JOHN M. HANSELL, dated January 5, 1944 at New York, N.Y. in the case entitled "PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, WAS," that according to informant [redacted], PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS b2, b7D is remaining in the hospital because he feels that he can circumvent the requirement of signing the conditions of probation which he has not signed as yet. Another reason for his remaining in the hospital, according to this informant, is so he can continue in the role of the martyr to the cause of Puerto Rican independence by making people believe that he was so mistreated in the Atlanta Penitentiary that he is required to be hospitalized. In this same report it is noted that T-1, who is [redacted] b7C, b7D [redacted] advised that [redacted] had been told by PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS' doctor, E. SACONDARIA, that there was apparently nothing wrong with PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS and that he could go home at any time he wished. [redacted] also said that the subject was allowed visitors at any time and stated that his room was always filled with visitors, most of whom were Puerto Ricans. It is noted in this report that according to

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Re: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
Sedition, etc.

February 9, 1944

b2, b7D [redacted] the COMMUNIST PARTY is paying the expenses, which are approximately $15.00 per day, for the private room in which PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS is hospitalized.

b7C b7D [redacted] stated that he had been furnished with a copy of a letter addressed to [redacted] dated January 20, 1944, from [redacted] Columbus Hospital, New York City, concerning PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. In this letter she stated as follows:

"Mr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was admitted to this hospital on June 6, 1943, suffering with a pain and a tight feeling in the left chest, arm, and shortness of breath on exertion. There was a swelling of the inguinal glands and left testicle. He had the sensation of being paralyzed on the left side and his legs were numb.

"Diagnosis: Arteriosclerosis; coronary sclerosis; brachial nueritis (acalemus syndrome); general debility and psychoneurosis.

"An X-ray of the lungs was taken on June 8, 1943 and showed fibrotic changes and small calcifications due to old tuberculosis.

"He has improved with treatment, but still is complaining of general weakness, insomnia and he stays in bed almost all the time. As the patient needs absolute quiet and no excitement, which he is having in the hospital, we are unable to foretell the length of his stay."

b7C [redacted] stated that it was his understanding that both subjects were to be contacted on February 4, 1944 by Mr. MARCANTONIO and the latter was to advise [redacted] on February 5, 1944. However, as of February 8, 1944, [redacted] stated he had received no further advice from [redacted] The Bureau will be kept advised by radio of further developments in this case concerning the revocation of the probation of these two leaders of the NATIONALIST PARTY.

Very truly yours,

J. M. LOPEZ,
SAC

CES:rf
100-3
cc: 100-3906, 100-4137
New York (2)

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- 9 -

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F. B. I. RADIOGRAM

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FROM SAN JUAN 2-17-44 NR 171810 2-37 PM EWT

TO WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK

RE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, SS, INTERNAL SECURITY - N. RE NEW YORK RADIOGRAM FEBRUARY 15, LAST. TO DATE PROBATION OFFICE, SAN JUAN, HAS RECEIVED NO FURTHER INFORMATION FROM PROBATION AUTHORITIES, NEW YORK, SINCE JANUARY 31 LAST REGARDING PROBATION STATUS OF CAMPOS AND VELAZQUEZ. TODAY PROBATION OFFICER, SAN JUAN SENT FOLLOWING CABLE TO [redacted] b7C [redacted], NEW YORK, QUOTE RELET JANUARY 31, LAST STOP TO DATE NO FURTHER INFORMATION RECEIVED RE CAMPOS AND VELAZQUEZ STOP DESIRE SPECIFIC AND FINAL ANSWER AS TO WHETHER THEY HAVE AGREED TO SIGN CONDITION PROBATION AS IMPOSED BY THIS COURT AND COMPLY WITH THEM. END QUOTE.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 28 1944

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-5 EJG/RTS/mlw

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 6 28 435P

DIRECTOR

ATOM. NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, SEDITION, SS. VOORHIS ACT.

IS N. [redacted] PORBATION OFFICER, SDNY, CONFERRED TELEPHONICALLY WITH CONGRESSMAN MARCANTONIOS SECRETARY REFERENCE PROBABLY STATUS OF PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS AND LUIS F. VELAZQES, AND WAS ADVISED THAT WHEN MARCANTONIO RETURNED TO NYC HE WOULD CONTACT [redacted] NOT LATER THAN FEBRUARY TWENTYSIXTH. HOWEVER. MARCANTONIO APPARENTLY HID NOT CONTACT [redacted] WAS HOSPITALIZED FEBRUARY TWENTYEIGHT AND WILL REMAIN APPROXIMATELY THREE WEEKS. SINCE [redacted] IS HANDLING THE CASE, NO ACTION WILL BE TAKEN UNTL AFTER [redacted] RETURN.

b7C

SEVENTH WORD LAST LINE "UNTIL"

SAN JUAN

ADVISED

END

NY R 6 WA

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
119
JAN 31 1950

FEB 20 1950

CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

:LVO
62-7721 — [illegible]

FEBRUARY 28, 1944

RADIOGRAM

EXPEDITE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to SAC
SAN JUAN

RE: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO; INTERNAL SECURITY - M. RE SAN JUAN RADIOGRAM DATED JANUARY TWENTY-EIGHT LAST. IMMEDIATELY ADVISE JUDGE COOPER THAT IN PURSUANCE OF HIS REQUEST THE DEPARTMENT HAS AUTHORIZED THE BUREAU TO INAUGURATE INQUIRIES FOR PURPOSE OF ASCERTAINING TRUE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF CAMPOS AND TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE IS PURPOSELY AVOIDING COMPLIANCE WITH HIS PROBATIONARY SENTENCE. ADVISE COOPER THAT RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION WILL BE FORTHCOMING IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-5 Q36/RS/ALS

CODED AND SENT

Tolson
A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Coffey
Hendon
Kramer
McGuire
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 28 1944
BUREAU RADIO

SENT VIA _____ [illegible] M Per _____

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FORM NO. 64

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: February 24, 1944
TCC:JMMcI:rh
146-7-570

FROM : Tom C. Clark, Assistant Attorney General

SUBJECT: Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico

Reference is made to your memorandum dated February 9, 1944 addressed to the Attorney General, concerning the above entitled case which was not received in the Criminal Division until February 21, 1944.

It is requested that the physicians who are familiar with the physical condition of Campos be discreetly interviewed in compliance with Judge Cooper's request for the purpose of ascertaining the subject's true condition at this time. In addition, it is requested that the Bureau conduct such supplementary inquiries as may be appropriate in order to develop evidence as to the true condition of Campos, and in particular any evidence indicating that he is malingering in order to avoid compliance with the probationary sentence to which he is now subject.

Radiogram
San Juan
2-28-44
JPC

cc NYC
San Juan
2-28-44
JPC

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-17-00 BY SP4 BSA MLB
admin

105-11-[illegible]

[illegible] 1944

Up. 19

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JPC:LVO
62-7721

February 28, 1944

SAC - New York City

RE: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
VOORHIS ACT; SEDITION; SELECTIVE
SERVICE; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the radiogram dated [illegible] and addressed to the Bureau and the New York Office by the Acting Special Agent in Charge on January 28, 1944, wherein it was indicated that Federal Judge Robert A. Cooper is desirous of having the Bureau ascertain the true physical condition of Pedro Albizu Campos, in order that he might be in a better position to determine what disposition should be made of the probationary phase of Campos' case.

This is to advise that Judge Cooper's request was referred to the Attorney General by the Bureau immediately following the receipt of the referenced radiogram and that on February 24, 1944, the Criminal Division of the Department requested that inquiries be inaugurated in pursuance of the Judge's request for the purpose of ascertaining Campos' true physical condition. Copies of the Department's memorandum of February 24, 1944, are enclosed for the information and guidance of the New York and San Juan Offices.

In accordance with the Department's request the physicians who are familiar with his physical condition should be discreetly interviewed for the purpose of ascertaining the desired information. In addition, the New York Office, in pursuance of the Criminal Division's request, should conduct such supplementary inquiries as it may deem apropos in order to develop the information desired by Judge Cooper, particularly with reference to any factual data indicating that the subject may be malingering in order to avoid compliance with the terms of his probationary sentence.

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62-7721-894

RECORDED
INDEXED

This is a matter which is of particular interest to us and one which, by virtue of the developments which have recently taken place in this case, must be given preferred attention. Accordingly, you are instructed to take whatever steps are necessary in order to insure the submission of the desired information not later than March 6, 1944. Immediately following the completion of your investigation, a teletype summary of the results should be transmitted to the Bureau, to be followed, of course, with a detailed report outlining the information resulting from the inquiries which are to be inaugurated by your office immediately following receipt of this communication.

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
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Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
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Harbo
Hendon
Leavens
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Gandy

COMMUNICTIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
1944 P.M.

FBI
MAR 10 1944

DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-5

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SAN JUAN 21, PUERTO RICO
FEBRUARY 26, 1944.

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI.

5/6/81
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-8 [illegible]
REASON-FCIM II, 1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/[illegible]/81

RE: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO,
INTERNAL SECURITY - N.
SELECTIVE SERVICE,
VOORHIS ACT.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA/MLP
ON 4-17-DD
advise.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to San Juan radiogram to the Bureau and New York dated February 17, 1944 reporting current developments in connection with the probation stati of PEDRO ALBIZU-CAMPOS and LUIS F. VELAZ UEZ. (U)

On February 26, 1944 Mr. PHILIP F. HERRICK, United States Attorney, San Juan, exhibited to the writer a letter he had written on the same date to Mr. TOM C. CLARK, Assistant Attorney General at Washington, D. C. This letter set forth in great detail the chronological developments of this matter together with a recitation of the series of correspondence exchanged between the probation offices at San Juan, P. R. and at New York City.

After detailing the developments, Mr. HERRICK pointed out that the revocation of CAMPOS' probation would be a ticklish political matter but that nevertheless, if CAMPOS steadfastly refused to sign the conditions of his probation and to comply therewith, it was certainly necessary that his probation be revoked. Mr. HERRICK pointed out that in his opinion this matter had reached a point where a definite decision should be made. He pointed out to the Department that, in his opinion, the present physical condition of CAMPOS was a factor to be considered. He summarized the results of CAMPOS' physical examination by the Penal Authorities at Atlanta, Georgia in June, 1943 when CAMPOS was released from the Atlanta Penitentiary. This report concluded by stating that CAMPOS was in fair physical condition but could not perform arduous duties. Mr. HERRICK also transmitted to the Department a copy of the letter from [redacted] the Columbus Hospital in New York City concerning CAMPOS' present physical condition which concluded by stating that CAMPOS needed absolute quiet and rest. This report was furnished to the Probation Officer in San Juan by the Probation Authorities in New York City.

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Mr. HERRICK suggested therefore, that before any positive action be taken, a complete physical examination should be made of CAMPOS by three competent and disinterested physicians; that if CAMPOS was found to be in a satisfactory physical condition and was not truly hospitalized, and that

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CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE
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NOT RECORDED
119
JAN 30 1950

Director, FBI,
RE: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO. February 26, 1944.

CONFIDENTIAL

if CAMPOS still refused to comply, immediate revocation of probation should take place. However, if physical examination reflected that CAMPOS was actually a hospital case, Mr. HERRICK felt that an attempt to revoke his probation would result in severe criticism of the Federal Government.

Mr. HERRICK concluded by requesting the advice of Mr. CLARK as to the future course of action which should be pursued in San Juan. He also requested advice on the legal procedure in the event that revocation of probation was attempted. In this connection he inquired specifically if the motion to show cause could be issued by the District Court in Puerto Rico and upon this motion a warrant issued and served by the United States Marshal in New York City, and if the subsequent hearings could be held in New York rather than in Puerto Rico.

Mr. HERRICK stated that he did not know if such procedure were permissible but felt that it would be more desirable for the matter to be handled in New York, thus eliminating the necessity for physically returning CAMPOS to Puerto Rico because in the latter event, he felt that excitement and demonstrations would be agitated by CAMPOS' followers in Puerto Rico.

Up to this date the Probation Officer in San Juan has received no further information from the Probation Authorities in New York and has received no answer to his radiogram of February 17 requesting the probation office to furnish immediately a specific and final answer to this case.

Very truly yours,

J. M. LOPEZ,
SAC.

JML:CLF
100-3
100-3906
cc: New York

CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

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JPC:LP
62-7721

March 4, 1944

MR. LADD

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO
SEDITION; SELECTIVE SERVICE;
VOORHIS ACT
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

I thought you would be interested in the following information which is contained in the attached letter from the San Juan Office dated February 26, 1944, outlining current developments with respect to the probation status of Pedro Albizu Campos, the President of the captioned Party. You will recall that Campos has been out of the penitentiary since June 3, 1943; that he has not complied in any manner with the terms of his probationary sentence; that he is reported to be feigning sickness in order to circumvent the necessity for such compliance; and that the Department recently authorized the Bureau to inaugurate inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining whether Campos is wilfully malingering in order to obviate the necessity for compliance with his probationary sentence.

On February 26, 1944, the United States Attorney in San Juan exhibited a letter to the Special Agent in Charge which he was dispatching on that date to the Criminal Division of the Department. This letter set forth in detail the chronological developments with respect to the probationary phase of the captioned case. The United States Attorney pointed out to the Department that the revocation of the subject's probation would be a ticklish political matter but that, if Campos steadfastly refused to sign the conditions of his probation, it is necessary that it be revoked. The United States Attorney pointed out that, in his opinion, the matter had reached a point where a definite decision should be made; that the present physical condition of Campos is a prime factor to be considered with respect to this decision. In line with the foregoing, the United States Attorney suggested to the Department that, before any action is taken with respect to Campos, a complete physical examination should be made by three competent and disinterested physicians. It was suggested that, if Campos is found to be in good health, his probation should be revoked immediately and that, if the reverse is found to be true, no attempt should be made to revoke his probation since such action would result in severe criticism of the Federal Government.

1 ENCL.

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Quinn Tamm
Nease
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In the letter which was transmitted to the Criminal Division by the San Juan United States Attorney, advice was requested as to further action

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JAN 30 1950

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-5 ROBERTS/RLS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-7721-191

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which should be pursued by him. Specifically, he inquiried as to whether subsequent hearings could be held in New York rather than Puerto Rico, thus eliminating the necessity for physically returning Campos to Puerto Rico and thereby lessening the degree of excitement and demonstrations which might be occasioned by his appearance on the Island.

As you are aware, prior to the preparation of the aforementioned communication, the Criminal Division of the Department authorized the Bureau to conduct inquiries with respect to the physical condition of Campos in order to facilitate the San Juan Court in determining whether it should initiate proceedings for the purpose of revoking the subject's probation.

Action

This memorandum has been prepared solely for informative purposes. Additional action is unnecessary at this time. Of course, as information is received concerning the investigation presently being conducted by the New York Office with respect to the subject's physical condition, it will be brought to your attention.

Respectfully,

F. L. Welch

Attachment

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CLASS. & EXT. BY 5/6/81 SP-3 [illegible]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2, 3
DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91

CONFIDENTIAL

New York, New York

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JGI:HGF
100-7639

March 8, 1944

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Re: NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO;
SEDITION
SELECTIVE SERVICE
WOODRUM ACT
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJA-UCB
ON 4-17-00
admin.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 28, 1944 relative to Federal Judge ROBERT A. CHOATE's request that inquiries be inaugurated to ascertain the true physical condition of PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS, the President of subject organization. Reference is also made to New York teletype to the Bureau dated March 7, 1944.

The Bureau letter suggests that the attending physician of CAMPOS be discreetly contacted in order to learn the true physical condition of CAMPOS. It is the opinion of this office that this individual may be biased and any report that he might make possibly would not afford a true picture of the physical condition of CAMPOS. This belief is predicated upon the fact that this attending physician, Dr. EPAMINONDA SECONDARIA, is an alleged [redacted] sympathizer and is reported to be friendly with GENEROSO POPE and former Consul General PICHIOTTI. He is also a member of the Italian Chamber of Commerce.

Furthermore, one report on the physical condition of CAMPOS has been set forth for the information of the [redacted] Probation Officer [redacted] of the Southern District of New York who is presently handling the case of CAMPOS. This report although signed by [redacted] the Columbus Hospital, New York City, where CAMPOS has been since June 6, 1943, represents a diagnosis of Dr. SECONDARIA rather than that of [redacted] This letter is as follows:

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"Mr. PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS was admitted to this hospital on June 6, 1943, suffering with a pain and a tight feeling in the left chest, arm, and shortness of breath on exertion.

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CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

"There was a swelling of the inguinal glands and left testicle. He had the sensation of being paralyzed on the left side and his legs were numb.

"Diagnosis: Arteriosclerosis; coronary sclerosis; brachial neurities (scalenus syndrome); general debility and psychoneurosis.

"An X-ray of the lungs was taken on June 8, 1943 and showed fibrotic changes and small calcifications due to old tuberculosis.

"He has improved with treatment, but still is complaining of general weakness, insomnia and he stays in bed most all the time. As the patient needs absolute quiet and no excitement, which he is having in the hospital, we are unable to foretell the length of his stay. "

On March 7, 1944 Special Agent John M. Hansell of this office conferred with [redacted] in reference to the physical condition of CAMPOS. [redacted] would hesitate to express an opinion relative to his condition. [redacted] However, [redacted] had written a medical report on CAMPOS upon the advice of Dr. SECONDARIA and transmitted the same to the probation office, Southern District of New York. The report referred to has been set out above. [redacted] stated that Dr. SECONDARIA is the only physician in attendance to CAMPOS. [redacted] reported that CAMPOS eats well and has visitors from morning until night. Furthermore, [redacted] he walks around in his room and takes tub baths without assistance.

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Your attention also is invited to page 2 of the report of Special Agent John M. Hansell dated January 5, 1944 at New York City entitled "PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS; SECURITY MATTER - N" in which [redacted] in discussing CAMPOS' condition with the writer of the above mentioned report advised that SECONDARIA told [redacted] that there was apparently nothing wrong with the subject and that he could go home at any time he wished. [redacted] also advised that the subject was allowed visitors at any time and stated that his room was always filled with visitors, most of whom were Puerto Ricans.

Following this interview with [redacted] CAMPOS, reported that CAMPOS does not appear to be ill and that she has always felt since the first time that she came in contact with the patient that he was in the hospital for reasons other than treatment. [redacted] began working on the case shortly after Christmas of 1943.

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March 3, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] stated that one morning when she was about to take the patient's temperature, he stated, "I am not sick - it won't be necessary." [redacted] further reported that CAMPOS' pulse, temperature and respiration were normal. She advised further that he has a keen appetite, is jolly and has a constant stream of visitors from morning until night. One of these individuals is named "PINTO" and [redacted] reported that he remains with CAMPOS almost constantly. (PINTO is probably JULIO PINTO CANDIA, Secretary General of the subject Party.) The above people making visits, [redacted] vary from the lowest type negro to University professors. However, she was unable to recall any of their names.

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[redacted] indicated that it was difficult for her to understand how an individual who apparently had nothing wrong with him could confine himself to a hospital for all of these months. She reported that CAMPOS requires no attention such as other patients require as he does everything for himself except make his bed up in the morning.

As to the attending physician, Dr. SECONDARIA, [redacted] had little to say except that it was not difficult for a physician to falsify a chart. It is important to note that [redacted] volunteered this statement and it was not put to her as a leading question. The doctor visits CAMPOS once or twice a week.

At the conclusion of the interview [redacted] remarked, "I know that he is here for some other reason than hospitalization."

Consideration was given by this office to obtaining photographic evidence of the subject's pretense with negative results. It was determined that since the window to the subject's room is covered by a screen, photographic evidence from a suitable location across the street would be unsuccessful. By observation it was determined that it would be impossible to get photographs from across the hall since the room has a screen placed in front of the door.

Information received from Nationalist Party Informants of this office concurred in the opinion that CAMPOS is actually not ill but that he remains in the hospital in order that he can continue the role of martyr. The following informants advised this to be the case: (S)(U)

b2,b7D [redacted] (S)(U) revealed that CAMPOS is remaining in the hospital for the following reasons: (S)(U)

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CONFIDENTIAL

March 3, 1944

1. CAMPOS wishes to impress on the Puerto Rican people that he was so mistreated by Federal authorities that it was necessary for him to be hospitalized after his release. (U)

2. That by so remaining in the hospital he would be able to circumvent his conditions of probation. (He has been successful so far in that he has not signed these conditions. (U)

3. He feels that he can meet the leaders of his organization and of other sympathetic organizations in relative safety in the privacy of this hospital room. (U)

(U) That the subject has numerous visitors daily there can be no doubt. This is borne out by the information obtained from [redacted] from the information received from [redacted] and from the National Defense Informants assisting the Bureau in this case.

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(U) In addition to this, [redacted] revealed that during the daytime CAMPOS is never left alone, there always being a Party member present. Most often present is MONSERRATE VIERA, his private secretary, and JULIO PINTO CANDIA, Secretary General of the Party, the latter acting, according to the Informant, as the leader's "bodyguard."

RAFAEL LOPEZ ROSAS, a leading Nationalist figure in New York who was recently released from the penitentiary for conspiracy to violate the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940 and who is presently awaiting sentence for his refusal to join the armed forces, told [redacted] on March 2, 1944 that CAMPOS will positively not sign the conditions of probation and that CAMPOS is not sick physically, only spiritually. (U)

ROSAS further advised the Informant that CAMPOS kept whiskey in his room "in order to make his visitors feel more at home." ROSAS reported that CAMPOS himself does not drink.

A confidential source in Lima, Peru advised that it had learned through Source D within the Peruvian Post Office Department that the wife of CAMPOS received a letter from ANNA MELISSA GRAVES dated September 26, 1943. The pertinent section of this letter reads as follows: (U)

"P.O. Box 303, Westminster, Md.
Sept. 26, 1943.

"My dear Friend;

I was going to write to you when your letter came and (U)

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Letter - Director
100-7609

CONFIDENTIAL

March 8, 1944

"I should have written even sooner, for I know how you must wish for others to tell you what they think of your husband's health, since he, you would be sure, would do his best to keep you from being too worried and might represent his physical condition on a more favorable light than one not so anxious to shield you might represent it. I do not know, of course, what he has written, but I think you have every reason to rejoice, for his strength seemed wonderful to me. Only once in the five visits I paid him did he show any sign of being tired. And that was late on a holiday afternoon, Labor Day, Sept., when he had been seeing people all day long; and I should have been tired if I had seen half as many people. I saw him twice in the morning and he was very strong and seemed without pain, and the other afternoon visits, at three, and one at five, he did not seem tired at all. His long confinement does not seem to have affected his vigor of thought or his clearness of thought. He is not at all what one might call 'broken down', though it will take a long time to get back his full physical health, for he is depleted and sapped, and needs being built up - in short, needs just what he is getting at the hospital. (C) (U)

" You can be happy about him, and think of him as lovingly cared for by the Italian sisters, and also as receiving from the Puerto Ricans in New York, the affection of a family. He is also meeting many other people who are learning from him, - not politics, for they are more or less taboo as a subject of conversation except to intimate friends until he knows just where he stands, for he wants no 'interviews', but these who come to him are learning from him his wonderful spirit. (C)" (U)

It is therefore the considered opinion of this office that while CAMPOS may not be strong, he is nevertheless not a sick person; that he remains in the hospital in order to elicit the support of the Puerto Rican element; that he wishes to circumvent the possibility of having to sign the conditions of probation and thus because of his refusal be returned to prison; and in order to hold meetings in the comparative privacy of a hospital. (C) (U)

In order to comply with the request of Federal Judge COOPER relative to this matter, this office desires the Bureau to consider the advisability of obtaining the services of three capable and disinterested physicians to make an independent and separate report relative to the physical condition of CAMPOS. (C) (U)

Very truly yours,

SAC

cc San [illegible]
100-[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

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JFC/pk
3-11-44

RECORDED

105-11898-95

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/6/91

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference is made to your memorandum dated February 24, 1944, wherein you requested that discreet inquiries be inaugurated by the Bureau in pursuance of United States District Judge Robert A. Cooper's request that an investigation be conducted for the purpose of ascertaining the true physical condition of Pedro Albizu Campos. In accordance with the desires of the Criminal Division, the following investigation has been conducted by the New York Office of this Bureau.

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It has been ascertained that one report on the physical condition of [redacted] was prepared by the Columbus Hospital in New York City for the information of [redacted] Probation Officer of the Southern District of New York, [redacted] handling the probationary phase of the instant case. This report, [redacted] reports [redacted] of the subject's physician, Dr. Epaminondas Secondaris, rather than [redacted] This letter is as follows:

"Pedro Albizu Campos was admitted to this hospital on June 6, 1943, complaining with a pain and a tight feeling in the left chest, arm and shortness of breath on exertion.

"He has a swelling of the inguinal glands and left testicle. He has a sensation of being paralyzed on the left side and his legs are weak.

"Diagnosis: Arteriosclerosis; coronary sclerosis;
bronchial neurities (acalemus syndrome);
general debility and psychoneurosis.

"X-ray of the lungs was taken on June 6, 1943 and showed fibrotic tuberculosis and small calcifications due to old tuberculosis.

"He has improved with treatment, but still is complaining of general weakness, insomnia and he stays in bed most all the time. As he needs absolute quiet and no excitement, which he is having in jail, we are unable to foretell the length of his stay."

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DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 BUTZ MLB ON 8-17-00

On March 7, 1944, a representative of this Bureau conferred with [redacted] with reference to the physical condition of Campos. [redacted] would hesitate to express an opinion relative to his condition [redacted] had written a medical [redacted] of New York. This report is [redacted] further that Mr. Campos [redacted] and his visitors [redacted] and that he [redacted] eggs and cereal for himself [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

INVESTIGATION
OF JUSTICE

These documents are part of the project "The FBI Files on Puerto Ricans" and are available free of charge at http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/.

CONFIDENTIAL

In connection with the foregoing your attention is invited to page two of the report of Special Agent John M. Hansell dated January 5, 1944, at New York City entitled "Pedro Albizu Campos; Security Matter - N" in which [redacted] in discussing Campos' condition with the reporting agent advised that Dr. Secondaria had informed [redacted] that there was apparently nothing wrong with the subject and that he could go home at any time he wished. It will also be noted therein that information furnished by [redacted] at that time indicated that the subject was allowed visitors at any time and that his room is "always filled with visitors", most of whom are Puerto Ricans.

Following the aforementioned interview with [redacted] contact was made with [redacted] Campos, who stated that the subject does not appear to be ill and that she has always felt since the first time she came in contact with the patient that he was in the hospital for reasons other than treatment. [redacted] began working on the case shortly after Christmas of 1943.

[redacted] advised that one morning when she was about to take the patient's temperature he stated, "I am not sick -- it won't be necessary". She asserted that Campos' pulse, temperature and respiration are normal; that he has a keen appetite; that he is jolly; and that he has a constant stream of visitors from morning until night. Elucidating upon the latter statement, [redacted] advised that one of his most frequent visitors is named Pinto who remains with Campos almost constantly. It is believed more than likely that the individual referred to as "Pinto" is identical with Julio Pinto Gandia, the Secretary General of the captioned party. Although she was unable to remember the names of any of the other individuals visiting Campos, [redacted] stated that the visitors vary from the lowest type Negro to university professors.

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[redacted] indicated that it was difficult for her to understand how an individual who apparently had nothing wrong with him could confine himself to a hospital for so many months. She reported that Campos requires no attention such as other patients require and that he does everything for himself except make his bed in the morning.

As to the attending physician, Dr. Secondaria, [redacted] had little to say except that "it was not difficult for a physician to falsify a chart". It is specifically noted in this regard that [redacted] volunteered the latter statement and that it was not put to her as a leading question. After advising that the doctor visits Campos once or twice a week, the interview with [redacted] was terminated with the following statement which was gratuitously made to the investigating agent: "I know that he is here for some other reason than hospitalization."

Consideration has been given by this Bureau to the obtaining of photographic evidence which would be instrumental in establishing the subject's true physical condition at the present time. It was determined, however, that conditions at the subject's present location are of such a nature as to preclude the attainment of such evidence.

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Information received from several confidential informants who have heretofore been found to be reliable and who are known to have a very good knowledge of Nationalist Party activities tends to indicate that Campos is actually not ill but that he remains in the hospital in order that he may continue the role of martyr. One source of information who is particularly well informed concerning this phase of the instant case has advised that Campos is remaining in the hospital for the following reasons: (S) (U)

1. He wishes to impress the people of Puerto Rico with the idea that he was mistreated by Federal authorities while confined in the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia, that it was necessary for him to be hospitalized after his release. (S) (U)

2. He would be able to circumvent his conditions of probation by so remaining in the hospital. (To date he has been successful in that he has not signed the conditions of his probation.) (S) (U)

3. He feels that he can meet with the leaders of his organization and of other sympathetic groups in relative safety in the privacy of this hospital room. (S) (U)

That the subject has numerous visitors daily is a well established fact for it is borne out by information received from [redacted] various informants who are considered reliable, and from other sources of information whose reliability is beyond question.

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In addition to the foregoing it has been reliably reported that during the daytime Campos is never left alone; that a party member is always present in his room; and that the individuals who are most frequently in attendance are Monserate Viera, Campos' private secretary, and Julio Pinto Gandia, the Secretary General of the Party who acts as the subject's "bodyguard".

As of possible pertinency it is noted that one confidential and reliable source has recently advised that he was informed by Rafael Lopez Rosas in the very recent past that Campos will positively not sign the conditions of his probation and that he is not sick physically. Rafael Lopez Rosas, it will be recalled, is a leading figure in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico; that he was recently released from the penitentiary, having been convicted of conspiracy to violate the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, and that he is presently awaiting sentence for his refusal to report for induction into the armed services of the United States.

Please be advised that in view of the Criminal Division's request that this phase of the investigation be handled in a discreet fashion, open inquiries have not been made by this Bureau. It is noted, however, that according to information furnished to our San Juan Office by the United States Attorney in that city, the United States Attorney was recommended to the Criminal Division that consideration be given to the advisability of obtaining the services of [redacted] psychiatrists [redacted] relative to the subject's mental condition. It is presumed that the Department is presently affording this matter consideration.

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To date no contact has been made with Dr. Secondaria with respect to the data outlined above, since the oral and written reports made by Dr. Secondaria with respect to the physical condition of Campos have varied considerably with one another. At this juncture it is deemed apropos to bring to your attention the fact that this Bureau is in receipt of a report to the effect that Dr. Secondaria is an alleged [redacted] sympathizer, a reported associate of former New York Italian Consul General Vechiotti and Generoso Pope and that he was also a member of the Italian Chamber of Commerce.

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It is specifically pointed out that when [redacted] was interviewed by agents of this Bureau [redacted] at first expressed hesitancy about furnishing the information outlined hereinbefore. [redacted] was assured of the fact that any information furnished by [redacted] would be maintained in the strictest of confidence. Accordingly, it is suggested that if any action is taken by the Department with respect to the information furnished by this individual, every effort be made to insure the fact that [redacted] identity will not be subject to possible disclosure.

Subsequent to your examination of the data outlined hereinbefore, I would appreciate being advised as expeditiously as possible as to whether you are desirous of having representatives of this Bureau interview Dr. Epaminonda Secondaria for the purpose of ascertaining what, if any, information he is desirous of furnishing with respect to the matter in question. I would likewise appreciate being informed as to what additional investigation the Criminal Division is desirous of having this Bureau conduct with respect to the instant matter.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/81 BY SP-5 [illegible]

WASH FROM NEW YORK 12 [redacted] 6-30 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

HUT. NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO, SEDITION, SS, VOORHIS ACT, IS N. REFERENCE BUREAU LETTER FEBRUARY TWENTY EIGHT, FORTY FOUR REQUESTING INFORMATION RELATIVE TO PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS. [redacted] THE COLUMBUS HOSPITAL, TWO TWO SEVEN EAST NINETEENTH ST., NYC CONTACTED AND [redacted] WOULD HESITATE TO EXPRESS AN OPINION RELATIVE TO HEALTH OF CAMPOS [redacted] HE EATS WELL AND HAS VISITORS FROM MORNING UNTIL NIGHT. [redacted] CAMPOS, STATED THAT HE DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE SICK AND FELLS THAT HE IS IN HOSPITAL FOR OTHER REASONS THAN TREATMENT. ONCE WHEN [redacted] WAS ABOUT TO TAKE TEMPERATURE, CAMPOS STATED, QUOTE, I AM NOT SICK DASH IT ISN-T NECESSARY, END QUOTE. [redacted] STATED PULSE, TEMPERATURE AND RESPIRATION NORMAL. ADVISED HE REQUIRES NO ATTENTION, EATS WELL, IS JOLLY AND HAS A CONSTANT STREAM OF VISITORS FROM MORNING UNTIL NIGHT. INDICATED THAT ATTENDING PHYSICIAN MAY BE FALSIFYING CHART. DOCTOR IS IN ATTENDANCE ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK. NOT BELIEVED ADVISABLE TO CONTACT THIS PHYSICIAN. LETTER FOLLOWS.

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